WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 204 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
29th Oct. ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
8th November ..	BELTA ..	8,097
12th " ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
19th " ..	DEVANHA ..	8,092
26th " ..	NARKUNDA* ..	16,118
3rd December ..	MACEDONIA ..	10,512
10th " ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
17th " ..	MOREA ..	10,890
24th " ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
31st " ..	PLASSY ..	7,347
1922		
7th Jan. ..	CHINA ..	7,952
14th " ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
21st " ..	NALDERA* ..	15,825
28th " ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
4th " ..	EGYPT† ..	7,941
11th " ..	DELTA ..	8,097
18th " ..	MACEDONIA ..	10,512
25th " ..	MOREA ..	10,890

*MALWA, NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA } * Through steamers from Australia.
†EGYPT Through Steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Via Port Said and Plymouth.

4th November ..	MANDALA	8,248
25th " ..	NEVASA	9,071
11th December ..	NEURALIA	9,082
15th " ..	MERKARA	8,285

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921		
18th November ..	NALDERA	Call at Colombo Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
30th December ..	MALWA	
1922		
27th Jan. ..	NARKUNDA	Do. Do.
24th Feb. ..	MANTUA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	
29th Oct.	VARELA	Karachi & Busreh
31st "	LINGA	Karachi ports.
3rd Nov.	BARJORA	Karachi & P. Gulf,
4th "	KARACOLA	East & S Africa via Porbunder
4th "	VASNA	Busreh direct.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Remarks
Canadian Shipmaker	--	In Oct.	For San Francisco Seattle and Vancouver.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Capt.	Arrival.	Deptre.
KASADO MARU	N. Yanagi	30th Oct.	10th Nov.
MALAY MARU	Y. Saito	22nd Nov.	4th Dec.
SAIGON MARU	M. Sato	30th Nov	12th Dec.
INDUS MARU	G. Matsuzaki.	9th Dec.	21st Dec.

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander,	Tons	Arrival	Depar ture
Tatsuno Maru	M. Furuhashi	3995	28thOct.	10th Nov,
Yoka Maru	N. Wada	6622	8th Nov.	13th Nov.
Akita Maru	S Ochia	3817	13th Nov.	25th Nov
Wakasa Maru	B Tsuda	6074	23rd Nov	5th Dec.

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	7,58,73,525
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves	,,	2,44,74,608
Reserve Liability of Share holders	,,	5,31,11,467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman; Board of Directors.

WE OFFER YOU A

COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE

WHICH INCLUDES BANKING THROUGHOUT INDIA IN ALL DEPARTMENTS. THE CONSIDERATION OF SOUND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITIONS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

General Manager:
L.D.L. BUCKLEY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY, BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 53,369,640

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
P. Box No. 902.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Behrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 999,500
Reserve Fund ..... £ 283,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,995,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Gromley-Martin Esqr.
Emile Franqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Gocouldas, Esqr.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent., per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
49 Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Vlodlo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
H. E. HYND.
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000
HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakhs will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,81,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-21	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street,
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ..... Rs. 85,50,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ..... Rs. 85,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc. ..... Rs. 5,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.
BRANCHES.
Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna.
SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park (Lucknow) Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareili, Sitapur.
CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.—The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited
CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent, allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends raised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any Circle Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.
T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent.
Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Paid-up	20,13,801	15 2
Reserve Funds	15,80,851	15 10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Bombay	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK
5%
Investments mainly in or against Terminable: "Government Securities" in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets.
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%
Apply DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED
7 A, FORT STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI RAWALPINDI AND SURAT Agencies in all parts of India
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent. on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted. Every description of Banking business undertaken.
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares, Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.
Further particulars from:— KHOLSA AND CO.,
Post Box 29. Phone 5365. Manager.
INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT!

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 3,89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected. All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.
Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	1,05,000
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,700

DIRECTORS.
Sir Cooculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy, (Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.).
Lalji Govindji, Esqr., (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esqr., (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal & Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esqr., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 5 per cent per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application
GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation Report recommends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One lakh.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000.
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.
S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
42, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOTEL.

PROSPECT HOTEL.
PANCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management on Western principles. Bracing climate, excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book rooms sharp. Season commencing October.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest Rates of Premium in India, Liberal Policy Terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to—
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P., Berar and C. I.
303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Chief of Agents, or The Secretary,
D. SEN & Co., 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.
1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT."

Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India, you should own a copy at once. Pages 268. Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P. 1 Copy, Rs. 2-3-0 2 Copies, Rs. 3-12-0. Six Copies Rs. 9-12-0.
Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 79 Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

WANTED AGENTS

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BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO LIMITED

67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

Liberal Terms and every FACILITY TO SUITABLE MEN.

OTTO-DE-ROSE No. A 1

Scientifically made at our Laboratory. Absolutely pure and free from Spirit. Possesses charming odour of freshly cut Red Rose Flowers. Highly recommended by Rajas, Maharajas etc. Price One dram Glass Stoppered Phial Rs. 2-6-0 per V. P. P.

S. PAUL & CO., *Perfumers*, Dept. B. C.) 4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, CALCUTTA.

TAILORS FOR HIGH FOLKS
(with prudence for purse.)
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
Modern Tailors & Outfitters
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

No. 5, Waterloo Mansions, Museum West, BOMBAY,
THE ONLY PLACE IN INDIA WHERE HYDROCELE IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERT CENT PER CENT
by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed, Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment
Apply :— ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST
N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be Adduced

Consumption Cured

"I am glad to inform you that not only the Doctors here (Allahabad) but at Almora as well are of the same opinion"

Rev. G. R. WALTERS
M.A.L.L.D. M.C.L.U.
LUCKNOW

ESTABLISHED 1874.
Oriental
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:
Offices AT BOMBAY. Offices AT
Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Colombo, Delhi, Kanda Lumpur, Karachi
Lahore, Madras, Mandalay, Nagpur, Poona, Rangoon, Rawalpindi, Trivandrum
Rs.
New Policies in 1920..... 1,64,34,700
Total Funds 5,50,00,000
Claims Paid 6,00,00,000
Annual Income 90,00,000
ABSOLUTE SECURITY, LOW PREMIUMS, SIMPLE CONDITIONS, LARGE BONUSES.
For particulars apply to
S. S. Story, Ag. Manager,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Suppliers of NEW A. C. & D. C. Electric Motors and Dynamos, Standard Voltage, always IN STOCK up to 100 H. P. *wiring and installations undertaken.* Also Hand and Power Pumps for TOTAL HEADS UPTO 200 ft.
Prices defy competition.
THE INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING COMPANY,
ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS,
17 19 Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Telegram :—Thinness. Telephone No. 1858
BOMBAY.
Post Box No. 514

Fresh Stock of Boots and Shoes, etc., etc.
Large Reductions in Prices.
Albert Slipper S. S. Rs. 3-10 | Million Shoe S. S, Rs. 4-10
Million Boot S. S. Rs. 5-14 | Monsoon boot S. S. Rs. 5-14
SUTOR & Co.,
Wallace Street, opp. John Roberts & Co. Fort,
and
Bhindi Bazar, near Nawab's Masjid.
Agents:—The Western India Army Boot & Equipment Factory, Sion, Bombay

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WANTED—An EXPERT CHEMIST, able to start a factory of preparing Chemicals on a grand scale. Industrious and hard-working men need apply sharp to: HEMRAJ LALLCHAND, Contractors Lallpatra Shahdara, (Lahore).
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WANTED—ENGINEER SUBORDINATES SURVEYORS, OVERSEERS and SUB-OVERSEERS for Light Railway Survey work, construction, etc. Only experienced men need apply. Pay according to qualifications. Typed applications with typed copies of testimonials to be sent before 15th of November, 1921, to T. S. PIPE, Forest Engineer, Dharwar—M. and S. M. Railway.
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WANTED—A CLERK for the Residency Office, Aden. Must have passed an examination qualifying for admission to Government Service, have experience of routine office work and know type-writing. Starting pay Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 150. Only those possessing the requisite qualifications need apply with testimonials to the SECRETARY to Government, Political Department, Secretariat, Bombay.
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WANTED PURCHASER FOR.—(1) One 230 volts 20 K. W. IU AMPS. 850 R. P. M. Dynamo manufactured by G. E. C. (Witton) with starter, slide rails and pulley complete. (2) Three 220 volts 7½ H.P., D. C. Verity's Motor. (3) Three 4in. Roturbo centrifugal pumps. Apply to Box No. 7364, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1792

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO KHADI AND DHOTAR BUYERS Best stuff, hand-woven guaranteed, moderate rates. Special accommodation to merchants. Goods prepared to sample. Large stock in hand available at THE SHREE LAXMI WEAVING WORKS, Raipur Road, Ghanchi's Wadi, Ahmedabad.
I R1673

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will hold an auction for the sale of the following estimated quantities of timber at the Kodibag Forest Depot, near Karwar, on the 21st November, 1921, and following days:—
Teak logs, I Class 1,270 tons of 50 cft. each.
Teak logs, II Class 540 tons of 50 cft. each.
Teak logs, III Class 260 tons of 50 cft each.
Sissum logs. 3 tons of 50 cft. each.
Junglewood logs 740 tons of 50 cft. each.
Sawn scantlings 880 tons of 50 cft. each.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

R. A. HEMMADI.
Divisional Forest Officer,
W. D. Kanara.
Karwar.
3rd October, 1921.
C11057

NOTICE.

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LTD.
CLOTH SHOP (FORT),
FORBES STREET,
NEAR THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" OFFICE.

TO enable the public to purchase their requirements of Cloth at most reasonable prices, we have opened the above retail shop, where various assortments of the best quality Grey, Bleached, Dyed and Fancy Cloth manufactured at our Mills, are offered for sale by yards and full prices.
A variety of cut pieces (fents) are also on sale by weight.
This shop will be opened daily from 9 a.m. to 6-30 p.m. except on Saturday—it will be closed whole day.

E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.
C11219

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between FAZULBHAI NOORMAHOMED THANAWALLA, AHMEDBHAI KARIM THANAWALLA and Hoosein ABDULKARIM MAHOMED carrying on business at Nagdevi Strett under the style and firm of H. A. Mahomed has been DISSOLVED by reason of the death of the said Fazulbhai Noormahomed Thanawella as from the 9th August, 1918, so far as concerns the said Fazulbhai Noormahomed Thanawalla and the said Ahmedbhai Karim Thanawalla and Hoosein Abdulkarim Mahomed will on and after the 31st day of October, 1921, carry on the business of the said firm in partnership under the name and style of H. Ahmed and Co. All debts due to and owing by the said firm of H. A. Mahomed will be received and paid respectively by the said Ahmedbhai Karim Thanawalla and Hoosein Abdulkarim Mahomed.

Dated this 26th day of October, 1921.

AHMED CURRIM THANAWALLA.
HOOSEIN ABDULKARIM MAHOMED.
C1784

NOTICE.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
will hold an
INSPECTION
of British Ex-Officers, Pensioners and Ex-Soldiers on the Oval, BOMBAY, at 10-30 a.m. on TUESDAY, November 22nd
Dress:—Plain Clothes.

DECORATIONS AND MEDALS.—will be worn on the left lapel of the coat. When decorations and medals have been awarded but not issued, the ribands will be worn.

CONCESSIONS:—The following concessions will be granted:—
(a) Return Warrants 2nd Class.
(b) Re. 4 per day Subsistance allowance while travelling to and from Bombay when the journey exceeds 6 hours.
(c) A personal allowance of Rs. 4 for each day in Bombay up to a limit of 3 days.

NAMES:—Should be submitted to the undersigned by October 31st so that an estimate of the numbers who will attend the Parade may be made.

It is hoped that employers will kindly give every facility to enable Ex-Officers and Soldiers to attend the Parade which should be as strong as possible.
A Parade for Indian Ex-Officers and Soldiers will be held at Poona.

R. E. PIGOTT, Colonel,
for Chairman, Sub-Committee,
The Prince of Wales Reception Fund,
Head Offices,
B. B. and C. I. Railway,
BOMBAY.
C11171

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned will from the 1st day of Kartak Sud S. Y. 1978 cease to be a partner in the firm of Messrs. Dadabhoy Pestonjee and Company, he having decided to voluntarily retire from the said firm. The remaining partners of the said firm of Messrs. Dadabhoy Pestonjee and Company will continue the business of the said firm on their own account in the same name from and after the said 1st day of Kartak Sud S. Y. 1978.

Dated this 28th October, 1921.

DADABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA.
R1809

THE MOGUL LINE

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA S. N. CO., LTD
AND
THE ARAB STEAMER, LTD.,
JOINT SERVICE.

THE S. S. "JEDDAH" or another first class steamer is intended to sail for Mauritius from Bombay via Karachi about the 10th November, 1921, with cargo and passengers For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to the undersigned.

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents,
40, Churchgate Street, Fort,
Bombay.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1921
C11174

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

PANDIT KRIPARAM, the celebrated leprosy-curer of Calcutta, has removed to LINGAYA SAYANNA'S HOUSE, Plot No. 22, opposite G. I. P. Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay, where he can be consulted daily from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and again from 6 to 8 p.m. in obstinate cases of skin deseases of all varieties. Sample medicine for Leucoderma given away free for trial. Communications to be made in English, Devnagri or Urdu.
C10864

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LTD.

22ND DIVIDEND.

THE FINAL DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June, 1921, as sanctioned by the 26th Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be paid as under:—
(1) On fully paid up shares the sum of Rs. 33-5-4 will be paid on and after the 3rd November, 1921, at the registered office of the Co. Dividend warrant will be duly posted.
(2) On New shares the sum of Rs. 25 per share. The amount of calls due on these shares will be recovered out of the said Dividend. The share-holders are therefore requested to send their share certificates for the endorsement of Calls.

By order of the Board,
ASSUR VEERJEE AND SONS,
Agents.
C11187

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

GERMAN REPARATION DYES.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE PRICES of the first and second allocations given in the Third Price List, dated 13th June, 1921, have been reduced.
A third allocation has now been received nd a price list at reduced rates is under publication
Meantime full particular may be obtained application to.

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON AND CO.,
Home Street, Bombay.
R. D. BELL,
Director of Industries.
New Customs House,
Bombay, 1st October, 1921.
C10983

THE BRADBURY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax on the Preference shares and Rs. 100 per share free of Income Tax on the Ordinary shares has been declared for the half year ending 30th September, 1921, and will be paid on and after Wednesday, the 16th November, 1921, at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (Excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m.) to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on Monday, the 7th November, 1921, on production of their share certificates.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 7th November, 1921, to TUESDAY, the 15th November, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MATHRADAS GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th October 1921.
C11214

BEST CROWN STAMP.
HIGH CLASS HOLLAND MADE.
COTTON BLANKETS.
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

White, Grey, Fawn Strawberry, Grey Blue, and Khaki Colors.
48 x 78 in. equal Rs. 1-12-0 each.
48 x 96 in. equal Rs. 2-4-0 each.

RED BLANKETS.
48 x 78 in. equal Rs. 2-2-0 each.
48 x 96 in. equal Rs. 2-14-0 each.

COLORED BLANKETS
48 x 78 in. equal Rs. 2-10-0 each.
48 x 96 in. equal Rs. 3-8-0 each.

And a variety of other designs and shades to suit all purses.

HARJIVAN VALJI.
HIGH CLASS BLANKET MERCHANT.
17, Champa Gali, Post No. 1
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after 4th November, 1921, the Office of the East India Cotton Association Limited, and the Cotton Clearing House will be moved to the Central Bank Building, Hornby Road.
(Sd.) D. MEHTA,
Secretary.
C11229

ANNOUNCEMENT.

WE beg to announce that Mr. H. C. SHORT and Mr. G. C. R. COLERIDGE are admitted as partners in our firm as from November 1st.

GILL & CO.
C11221

ASTHMA.

I HAVE always assured and guaranteed permanent cure of chronic Asthma. For patients' satisfaction, names and addresses of hundreds already cured are at disposal. Write for further particulars to Box No. 7336, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1717

NOTICE.

ENQUIRIES for Mr. J. G. Eytzinger's German Genuine Gold Leaves, well known Crocodile Brand, may be sent to the Sole Agents—

Messrs. VITHALDAS LILADHAR,
Top Floor, Chartered Bank Building,
Fort, Bombay.
R1761

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 31st instant and 1st proximo those days being Public Holidays (Diwali) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1921.
C11188

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "Tatsuno Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 28th October from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay.—No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

WANTED

1. Post vacant and pay.—AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER for Bihar and Orissa on a salary to be fixed according to qualification up to Rs. 600-50-800. The selected candidate will have to join on the 29th February, 1922, and will be placed on probation for two years.
2. QUALIFICATION.—The candidate should have expert knowledge of well-boring operations, the use of up-to-date agricultural machinery and of drainage and irrigation for agricultural purposes in addition to the general knowledge of an ordinary Engineer.
3. Officer to whom the application should be made Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Revenue Department.
5. Date by which application should be submitted 15th November, 1921.

Copies of testimonials should be attached to applications. They will not be returned. Candidates already in Government service should apply through the heads of their offices. The applicants should state their age and nationality.

B. M. CHATTARJI,
Offg. Under-Secretary to the
Government of Bihar and Orissa.
Patna, The 30th September, 1921.
C11224

NOTICE.

WITH a view to promote the cause of Education among Hindu Females, Her Highness the Maharani Chimnabai Saheb Gaekwad, C.I., of Baroda has founded a Trust and in pursuance of the terms thereof Scholarships as mentioned below are to be awarded in the manner and under the conditions laid down in the said Trust or that may in future be laid down by the Founder herself or by the Trustees appointed under the said Trust, to Hindu Female Students studying in the Educational Institutions of the Bombay Presidency or of the Baroda State which have been approved by the said Trustees:—

96 Scholarships—Each of Rs. 5 p. m. and tenable for a period of three years to be awarded to deserving Hindu Female Students studying at any Institution imparting Anglo Vernacular Education.

8 Scholarships—Each of Rs. 10 p. m. tenable for a period of four years to be awarded to deserving Hindu Females studying at any High School Training College, School of Arts, Medical School, Nursing Class, or Professional Technical or Industrial Institutions.

5 Scholarships—Four of Rs. 25 each and one of Rs. 30 p. m. both tenable for a period of 5 years to be awarded to deserving Hindu Females studying at a College of Arts or Science or Medicine or an Institution for imparting instructions of an equally high character in any profession, trade or business approved.

Hindu Female Students desirous of availing of this splendid opportunity laid before them by Her Highness the Maharani Saheb Gaekwad should send in their applications to the undersigned through the Principal or Head master or Head of the Institution where they are studying within fifteen days from the date hereof. On receipt of such applications the Trustees will distribute the Scholarships according to merit and under the conditions laid down in the Trust.
The conditions under which the said scholarships are tenable can be ascertained by a reference to the undersigned.

SHARADA MEHTA,
Secretary,
Shri Maharani Chimnabai Trust Fund.
Baroda, 26th October, 1921.
B1815

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ALL to whom it may concern, I, KHIMJEE ASSUR VEERJEE, the sole proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Assur Veerjee, do hereby inform that I have admitted my wife Mrs. Jamnabai Khimjee as my partner in my said firm from Kartik Sud 1st Samvat 1978 MONDAY, the 31st of October, 1921, and that I and my said wife Mrs. Jamnabai will from that day carry on business in partnership under the name and stylo of "ASSUR VEERJEE."

(Sd.) KHIMJEE ASSUR VEERJEE.

R1795

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildin s, Hornby Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, tha 16th November, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) for the purposes of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive the DIRECTORS' REPORT AND AUDITED BALANCE SHEET and ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the year ended 30th June, 1921.

II. To declare a dividend.

III. To confirm the appointments made by the Board of Messrs. Dadiba Merwanji Dalal C. I. E. and Narottam Morarji as Directors of the Company.

IV. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotaion bu are eligible for re-election.

V. To appoint AUDITORS for the current year and to fix, their remuneration

VI. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 7th November, 1921, to MONDAY, the 21st November, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors

R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary

Bombay, 19th October, 1921.

C11206

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAMDAS MAGANLAL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 1, Ash Lane, within 14 hours from the receipt hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered vague.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land of Fazandari Tenure, containing by admeasurement 217 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 606, New No. 2829, Old Survey No. 216 and New Survey No. 214 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3652 and Street No. 19 and all which premises are situated at and on the Western Side of Cavel Street at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Ranchhoddas Amta on or towards the West by the property of Chaturbhuj Norarji on or towards the North by the property of Alexandra Farreira and on or towards the South by the property of Khanda Manchharam.

Dated this 28th day of October 1921.

N. C. DALAL & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C11220

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the piece of land, situate at Cursetji Sukhlaji Street and Bapty Road, Bombay, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 505, 506, New Nos. 14021, A/14021 and A1/14021, Old Survey Nos. 65 and A/20, New Survey Nos. 6943, 6944, 6945, 6946, 1/6943, 3/6943, 1Aa/6943, 1/6944, 1/6945, 1B/6943, 4/6946 and 5/6943, the Municipal Ward and Street numbers and the names of the present or recent occupants whereof so far as our client has been able to ascertain, are mentioned below had been leased by Cursetji Jamasji Banatwalla in 1863 for a period of 99 years and subject to the terms and conditions thereof has been devised under the Will of the said Cursetji Jamasji Banatwalla to his son Rustomji Cursetji Banatwalla for his life only and after his death the same was devised absolutely to the children of the said Rustomji Cursetji Banatwalla including our client in terms of the said Will and that the said Will was duly proved in the High Court of Bombay in the year 1871 and the extent and nature of the respective rights of the said Rustomji Cursetji Banatwalla and his children in the said land were duly declared as aforesaid by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No 595 of 1917 whereby it was declared that the said Rustomji Cursetji Banatwalla was entitled to a life interest only in the said land and that after his death the same would belong absolutely to his children who will at the death of the said Rustomji Cursetji Banatwalla claim possession of the said land

R. Municipal Ward Nos.	Khursetji Sukhlaji Street Nos.	Present or brecent occupant
4027, 4028	10 to 16	
4029.	2 & 3	Shermahomed Mulji
4030, 4031 to	Street Nos.	
4035, 4039	1, 2 to 9, 19	
4040, 4041	11, 16A, 18 to	Bomanbal Minoch Vakil
4042 to 4046	30	
4052, 4053,	48, 48A,	
4054 to 4055	50, 52, 52 & 1	Bachubai Navroji Batliwalla.
4057, 4098	54 to 60, 118	
4099,		
4100 and 4101	120 to 126	Rustomji Cursetji Banatwalla Mortgages to Gulbaji Ajesinghji & Co.
4102, 4103		
4104, 4105	128, 1, 130. 1	Fatimabai widow of Esufally Abdulhusein Nasuralla & Co.
4106 to 4108	132 to 138	Suitanalli Tyeballi
4109	140	Mahomedalli Rajbhai
4110	142 to 152	Meizs of Ebrahim Abbul Kayrim.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1921.

LITTLE & CO.,
Solicitors for Mr. Sorabji R. Banatwalla.

C11086

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of coal ashes which have accumulated between the first April, 1921, and 30th September, 1921, on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Broad Gauge Section and Branches and will be received in the Agent's Office, opposite Churchgate Station Bombay up to 1 p.m (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 21st November, 1921.

Forms of tender at Re. 1 per form can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel.

All tenders will be required to pay direct to the Treasurer, Broad Gauge System ,Chief Auditor's Office, Bombay a sum of Rs. 100 in cash as earnest money and to attach the receipt obtained for it to the tender before submission to Agent; otherwise the tender will not be considered.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in whole or in part.

N. MEDLEY,
Secretary to Agent.

26th October, 1921.
Church Gate Street.

TA C11216

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner by the 23rd January, 1922, for the supply and erection complete of all the materials required in connection with the lighting of the following roads either by High Pressure gas or electricity and the maintenance thereof for a period of five years:—

(1) Sandhurst Road, from Frere Road to Sandhurst Bridge.
(2) Kalbadevi Road, from Dhobi Talao to Pydhonie.
(3) Parel Road, from Pydhonie to Sandhurst Road.
(4) Grant Road, from Frere Bridge to J. J. Hospital.
(5) Queen's Road, from Wodehouse Bridge to New Queen's Road.
(6) Churchgate Street from Flora Fountain to Queen's Road.

2. Each tenderer will submit his own scheme for the efficient lighting of these roads on most modern lines, give quotations for each road separately, mention within what time from the date of placing order the installation work will be commenced and completed and undertake to enter into regular contracts for:—

(1) the supply and erection, and
(2) the maintenance separately, and pay necessary deposits if his tender is accepted.

3. The Municipal Commissioner reserves the right to accept quotations for any one or more of the tendered roads and does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

4. The tenders should be open for 2½ months from the date of return.

5. Copies of the plans and other details may be had from the office of the undersigned.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer,

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 28th October 1921.

TA C11222

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

180, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON VOILE EARTHENWARE, DECK CHAIR CANVAS, COTTON SHIRTING, SODIUM SULPHIDE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and others concerned and on account and risk of the concerned, the following:—

18 cases each 100 feet window glasses of assorted sizes.
1 case Hosiery.
12 drums sodium sulphide.

On account and risk of Noormahomed Casam Sonji:—

1 crate earthenware such as teas and saucers, rice dishes, flat and soup plates.

On account and risk of Messrs. Esufally Moosaji and Co.:—

8 bales forest brand deck chair canvas.

On account and risk of Messrs. Alimahomed Adam and Co.:—

1 case cotton voile.

By order of the Insurance Office concerned:—

1 bale containing 50 pieces of cotton shirting No. 3800.
1 bale containing 50 pieces of cotton shirting No. 2211.

On account and risk of Mahomed Sadik Hoosein Yezdi:—

3 packages woollen astrakhan cloth in all 30 pieces.

On account and risk of B. S. Rao:—

1 diamond nose earring.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GORUPDEO, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Trust settlement Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of November, 1921, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable property.

All that piece or parcel of lease hold land or ground bearing New Survey No. 8/3628 containing by admeasurement 47,434 square yards or thereabouts (be the same more or less) situate at Gorupdeo without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay and bounded on or towards the West and North by public passages and on or towards the South by the property of Dhondi on or towards the East partly by the property of the Kaiser-i-Hind Sporting and Weaving Co., Ld. and partly by the property of Mr. Cassamali Jairaj Pirbhoy and partly by the property nor or formerly of Bhasker H. Sukalker and others and which said hereditaments are in possession of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of title deeds and other papers and of the plan of the property application may be made to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors, 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 12th day of November, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, Narayan Dabholker Road, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, solid blackwood open carved furniture, old China vases and jars, rich table ornaments, rich glass crockery, and silver ware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror sale board, and dumb waiter, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, rich oil paintings, water colours and engravings, drawing room chesterfield sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, one sweet tone semi grand piano in perfect order, electric table and hall lamps, single and double bedsteads, almyrah, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hard tables, cloth and gown dresses, writing tables, glass door book cases, easy chairs, teapoys, meat safe, ice box, hat stand, aluminum utensils, etc., etc.

The property of C. F. Stevens, Esq., Architect and Surveyor. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,

Bombay, 29th Oct., 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railways and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton, bags of wheat, bags of linseeds, bags of jawari, bags of bajrec, bags of oorid, bags of moong, bundles of gunny bags, bags of dry soccanuts, case of brushes, case of oilmanstores, case of camphor, bundle of silk waste, cases of locks, loose wooden planks, bundles of iron bars, cases of tea, loose C. I. sheets, packages of machinery, bundles of jogree, bags of sugar, iron beams, empty wooden cases, bundles of coir mattings, bags of sweeping grain and bags of till seeds etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and in special lots if the Auctioneers demand full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale, otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AND PLOTS OF LAND SITUATE ON THE ELPHISTONE LAND ESTATE AT ARGYLE ROAD DANA BUNDER.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd November, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) MESSRS. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by Public Auction under instructions from Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel Attorneys for Messrs. Benjamin Samson Ezekiel and Isaac Samuel, Trustees of the will of Shalome Esaji deceased by virture of the Deed of Appointment of new Trustees dated 25th March 1920 and under and by virtue of an order of the High Court of the Judicature at Bombay dated the 8th March of 1921 made in the matter of the Indian Trusts Act II of 1882 and in the matter of the Estate of Shalome Esaji deceased in which the some Benjamin Samson Ezekiel and Isaac Samuel were petitioneers, the undermentioned very valuable property and plots of land on the premises.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or pared of land situated on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-three and one ninth square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by land belonging to the said Trustees and now in the occupation of Framji Dhunjibhoy Umrigar and Ardesir Jamsetji Umrigar aslessees on or towards the South by the piece of land secondly hereinafter described, on or towards the East by Argyle Road and on or towards the West by the piece of land thirdly hereinafter described.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Elphinstone land estate containnig by admeasurement two hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by the piece of land firstly herebefore described on or towards the South by Musjid Bunder siding Road, on or towards the East by Argyle Road and on or towards the West by the piece of land thirdly hereinafter described.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Elphinstone land Estate containing by admeasurement one hundred and nineteen square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by land belonging to the Said Trustees, on or towards the South by Musjid Bunder siding Road, on or towards the East by the pieces of land firstly and secondly hereinbefore described and on or towrads the West by other land belonging to the Said Trustees.

All which said pieces of land firstly, secondly and thirdly hereinabove described are situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and are registered in the books of the collector of Land Revenue Bombay under New Survey No. 3186.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Attorneys for the Trustees, at their office at Cook's Building Hornby Road, Fort or of the undersigned.

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Medows Street, Fort, opposite the new Share Bazar.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 KEGS COCK BRAND LEAD ORE, 200 BOXES TIN PLATES AND 125 KEGS S.S. BRAND FLAT NAILS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd November 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Medow Street, Fort, opp. the New Share Bazar. Under instructions and by the order of Messrs. Cox McEuen and Co., London and on account and at the risk of Messrs. V. Jamnadas and Co., of 19, Bank Street, Fort, the following:—

200 Kegs each 1 cwt. Cock Brand Lead Ore.
EX. S.S. "CIRCASSIA."

200 Boxes Tin Plates. 20 by 14—112 sheets—70 lbs.
EX. S.S. "YEDDO."

125 Kegs each 1 cwt. S.S. Brand Flat Nails of different sizes.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery off within two days.

AUCTION SALE OF 125 KEGS S.S. BRAND FLAT NAILS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of November, 1921, at 3-45 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Medow Street, Fort, opp. the New Share Bazar, under instructions and by the order of Messrs. Cox McEuen and Co., London, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. V. Jamnadas and Co., of 19, Bank Street, Fort, the following:—

EX. S.S. VINSTRA."

125 Kegs each 1 cwt. S.S. Brand Flat Nails.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within two days.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELECTRIC LIGHT FIGURE, MARBLE FIGURES, MARBLE TABLE CLOCK, ETC.

Messrs. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will on SUNDAY, the 6th day of November, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the corner of Turner Road on Palli Hill, Bandra, the following:—

Marble dining table, dining chairs, partition, easy chairs, rocking chairs, carpet-drawing room suites of sofes and chairs, teapoys, round table, brass hall lamp, hanging lamp, wall brackets, pictures mirror door almirahs, teakwood double bed, clothes press, marble figures, marble veranda stands, marble table clock, flower stand, richly carved oil painted electric light figure with grape bunches decoration ordered from "Viana" show cases, curtains, wall time piece, crockery, etc.

The property of Late Mr. Nusserwanji Jamshetji Sanjana (Civil Engineer).

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on veiw four days before the sale.

MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th Oct., 1921.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

The Bandman Opera Co: 1921,

in all the latest London Musical Comedy and come Opera successes

TO-NIGHT Saturday Oct, 29th at: 9-30p.m, and Matinee, To-morrow Sunday, Oct, 30th at 5-30 p.m.

For the first time in Bombay from the Gaiety Theatere London.

"THE NEW SHOP GIRL"

Booking ROSE & Co. upto 11 p.m After 3-30 p. m. at the Theatre Sunday's Booking at the Theatere on Sunday after 10-30 p.m.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.m.
TO-MORROW AT 9-45 p m.

"BEAUTY & THE ROGUE"
"BEAUTY & THE ROGUE"
"BEAUTY & THE ROGUE"

Featuring the Beauty-Heroine

MARY MILES MINTER
MARY MILES MINTER
MARY MILES MINTER

A tale of a Pretty Girl who disarms a callous crook by her Innocence and Beauty and reveals herself as a dancer possessing the graces of a PAVLOVA.

Don't Miss the Excelsior Pictures They are as Good as the Best shown in Bombay.

THIS WEEK! THIS WEEK!
THIS WEEK! THIS WEEK!

THE SMASHING FINALE
THE SMASHING FINALE
THE SMASHING FINALE

THE EMPIRE
THE EMPIRE
THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

AND

THE EMPRESS
THE EMPRESS
THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT
3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10-15 p. m.

"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"

EPISODE 12th:
"TARZAN AGAIN SAVES MERIEM."

EPISODE 13th:
"ELOPEMENT OF MERIEM."

EPISODE 14th:
"MERIEM'S ENTANGLEMENT."

EPISODE 15th
"PARENTS & CHILDREN MEET"

THE EMPIRE
THE EMPIRE
THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

AND

THE EMPRESS
THE EMPRESS
THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT
3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

DON'T MISS THIS WEEK
THE SMASHING FINALE
THE SMASHING FINALE
THE SMASHING FINALE

TO-NIGHT!! THIS WEEK!!!

Specially for the DIWALEE Holidays, An Interesting Episode of Hindu Mythology

Satee Parvati
Satee Parvati
Satee Parvati

By

The KOHINOOR Film Mfg., Co, togetherwith

a two-reel Screaming Comedy.

"The Monkey Hero"

at the

Venus Cinema.
Venus Cinema.
Venus Cinema.

Opposite. The Goods Yard BYCULLA Tram Line.

TIMES AND RATES AS USUAL

THE CELEBRATED

Bengal Sweets AND Confectionery

IN BOMBAY.

Special Rabri (Basuti) Rasogolla, Rajbhog, and Sandesh of Varieties.

FOR RIGHT ROYAL TASTE

Many other choicest and palatable varieties.

No fresh recommendation needed.

Catering undertaken for Evening Parties, At Homes, Dinners, Weddings etc.

We guarantee purity and freshness at moderate price.

THE

Bengal Sweet-Meat Emporium.

63, Sandhurst Road,

Opp. Parekh's Hospital, BOMBAY.

THE WRESTLING & ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT 1921.

(Under the Patronage of His Excellency, the GOVERNOR, OF BOMBAY.)

DATES OF GAMES:—20th to 25th November.
ENTRIES CLOSE ON:—5th November 1921.

Programme consists of Wrestling, Swimming, Athletics, Gymnastics, Team Competitions, etc.

PLEASE NOTE THAT THE FOLLOWING TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS HAVE SPECIALLY BEEN INCLUDED IN THIS YEARS PROGRAMME.

(a) Gentlemen's Singles, (b) Gentlemen's Doubles.

Matches to be played from 10th to 16th November 1921.

Finals to be played on some day between 20th to 25th November.

Entries close on the 5th of November, 1921.

Entrance fees:—Rs. 10 for Singles or Doubles.

For particulars please write to—

THE GENERAL SECRETARY,
Deccan Gymkhana, Poona City.

C11196

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

A PATHE MASTERPIECE DRAMA
NICK WINTER
IN
"NIGHT BIRDS"

The most powerfull detective adventure full of mystery! Romance! Thrills!

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News

NEXT WEEK

Tor women, Men will Die!
For Gold, Men will Dare;
For Diamonds, Men will turn the World!
Then come and see——

"THE EMPIRE of DIAMONDS"

TIME

Daily 7. 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p.m. Sunday at 2-30 & 5-15 p.m,

PRICES as USUAL

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

BONA FIDE SALE TO-DAY.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 29th OCTOBER, 1921, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

SALE of Very Valuable and Artistic Household Furniture, Glassware, Platedwares, Crockery, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 29th October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Rachel Lodge, Apollo Bunder, the following furniture such as drawing room suites, telescopic dining tables and chairs, single and double beds, mirror-door almyrahs, dinner service, writing and dressing tables, fancy cupboard and teapoys, glasswares, electro-platedware, crockery, etc.

The property of late Miss Elizabeth Johannes.

Furniture is on view and catalogues are published.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 100 (foldings) Stove complete for Rs. 15 only Postage extra.

D. R. WAGLE

STOVE SPECIALIST,
Tram Terminus Girgaum.

PROFESSION.

DR. H. K. GHOSE, M. B., (Home.)

HOMOEOPATHIC SPECIALIST.

Cures all sorts of obstinate diseases marvellous cures of Cholera, Epilepsy, Dysenty, Asthma, Insanity and Female Complaints. Write all particulars. All correspondence strictly confidential.

Consultation Hours 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. Agiari.

43, Dediseth Agiari Street, Kalvadvi, Bombay, B 11088

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present a strikingly fascinating Drama of Married Life—presenting some vivid and startling pictures of the conventional lies of your present day Society.

"Every Woman's Husband"

5 Reels—5,000 feet, starring the adorable frolic some Cinema Beauty

GLORIA SWANSON

in a stunning role

Are you drifting away from your wife, though you love her?

Is your house your home or your address?

Is your mother-in-law a nuisance?

Let every married man or woman—let every boy or girl about to marry—study this Drama and digest it. It is full of pathos, full of frolic, brimming over with earnestness!

"Every Woman's Husband"

Here's the charming story of a young married couple trying to establish wedded bliss through peculiar notions of their own about matrimonial responsibilities.

A 2-Reel Comedy in the Programme.

Five Shows To-day at 3-30, 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

ON MONDAY—JUST FOR ONE DAY ONLY!

"Les Miserables"

Victor Hugo's immoratal Masterpice, starring

WILLIAM FARNUM

the world's greatest emotional artist.

PLEASE NOTE—

ON TUESDAY—ONLY FOR ONE DAY!

"Aladin and the Wonderful Lamp"

William Fox's Million Dollar Super—Production.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road.)

SPECIAL DIWALI PROGRAMME FOR

THE GLOBE

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW ONLY

(on Saturday and Sunday only)

The Return of Tarzan

(8 Reels—8000 feet.)

ON MONDAY AND TUSDAY ONLY!

NARSINGH MAHET

(5 Reels)

on the 2 nd 3rd and 4th November

on Wednesday Thursday and Friday)

Messrs K. D. and Brothers will present the powerful Serial.

MYSTERY OF 13

FRANCIS FORD

Five New Episodes will be screened EVERY DAY.

on WEDNESDAY—Episodes 1 to 5
on THURSDAY —Episodes 6 to 10
on FRIDAY —Episodes 11 to 15

Thus the whole Serial will be finished in three days only.

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, 25th Oct. 1921.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	..	..
" " Sales of East Indian	..	30
" " Imports	..	..
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—		
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot	..	12 60
Sakels	..	23 00
Jan.	..	19 17
New York, 11 a.m. March	..	18 95
(As known in Liverpool at May	..	18 46
closing time.) Jan	..	18 88
New Orleans 10 a.m. May	..	18 49

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 26th Oct. 1921.

Months.	To-days Price.
Oct.	12 81
Nov.	12 48
Dec.	12 30
Jan.	12 30
Feb.	..
Mar.	12 11
April	..
May	11 98
June	..
July	11 68
Aug.	..
Sept.	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 25th Oct. 1911.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	12 56
Novembers	12 32
December	12 20
January	12 12
February	12 01
March	11 92
April	11 83
May	11 75
June	11 62
July	11 50
August	11 32
September	11 14

Tease:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 25th Oct. 1921.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	21 75
Nov.	21 85
Dec.	22 05
Jan.	22 25
February	22 25
March	22 25
April	22 30
May	22 35

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 25th Oct. 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good	.. ..	8 15
" " Fully Good	.. ..	8 90
" " Fine	.. ..	9 15
M. G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	.. ..	9 25
" " Fully Good	.. ..	10 00
" " Fine	.. ..	10 25
M. G. Broach, Good	.. ..	10 80
" " Fully Good	.. ..	11 30
" " Fine	.. ..	11 55
M. G. Scinde, Good,	.. ..	8 03
" " Fully Good	.. ..	8 78
" " Fine	.. ..	9 03

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 25th Oct. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	.. 58,000
" Exports to Great Britain	.. 13,000
" " Continent ..	.. 3,000
Futures at New York Jan.	.. .. 19 14
" " " Mar.	.. .. 18 91
" " " May	.. .. 18 38
" " " July	.. .. 17 97
Spot Cotton at New York	.. .. 19 75
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	.. .. 19 00
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	.. .. 18 77
" " " May	.. .. 18 04
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	.. .. 7 3/4
Demand Bills	.. .. ..
Silver Commercial Bars	.. .. 99 1/4
Do. Foreign ..	.. .. 68 5/8

MONEY MARKET.

London, 25th Oct. 1921.

Rentes 3 %	.. .. 54 3/4
Far Silver Sport ..	.. .. 39 1/8
" " 2 months hence	.. .. 38 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Weak on China advices closed steady.	
Bar Gold (per oz.) ..	.. .. ..
Isnterest day to day loans	 2
" 7 day Market loans ..	.. 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 /12 p/c. since 21st July 1921.	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Oct. 28.

To-day Reuter reports a rise of 45 points in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 503 and went down till Rs. 494. It then advanced to Rs. 498 again going down to Rs. 493 which was the rate at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 494. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 494 and closed at Rs. 496. Fine M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 443 and declined till Rs. 418 at 4 p.m. Fully Good Bengal December-January was Rs. 340 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton maintained easier tone and the inquiry was nominal. Our markets for ready and forward business are closed on Monday and Tuesday for Diwali holidays. No report will be issued.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 8 P. M.

Bombay, 28th Oct. 1921.

Fully Good Broach April-May	.. 496 1/2
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan. ..	.. 340
Fine Oomra Dec. Jan. ..	 426
Do. March ..	 421

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 28th Oct. 1921.

F. G. Broach April-May	 494
Fully Good Bengal Dec. Jan.	 345
Fine Oomras Dec.-Jan.	 427
Do. March	 419

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 28th Oct. 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good			
M. G. Bengal and Sind					
Punjab	.. 320	305	290	..	..
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	375	365	345	..	..
M. G. Central P. No. 1	405	395	375	..	..
M. G. Central P. No. 2	390	380	365	..	..
Southerns ..	..	..	400	390	375

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 27th the Oct. 1921.

Cotton	2209	Bs
Wheat	642	"
Linseed	977	"
Rapeseed	Nil	
Gingellyseed	758	"
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	989	"
Groundnusseed	529	"
Rice	64896	"
Myrabalams	Nil	
Cottonseed	999	"
Mowrasseed	Nil	
Gram	575	"
Jowar	17	"
Masur	17	"
Barley	23	"
Bajra	1479	"
Coal	16329	Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

6-30 p. m. Bombay, 28th Oct. 1921.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-4 3/8
Bank Demand	1-4 13/32
Doc. Acceptaner 3 m/s	1-4 7/8
Fcs. Demand	360
American Dollars	379
Hongkong Dollars	207
Shanghai	303
Japan	176
Singapore	171

Markets—Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

28th Oct. 1921.

	Per Mod.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3 4	76	0	0
Do.	1 0	74	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	74	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	74	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	71	0	0
Do.	2/0	74	0	0

COPPER RATES.

28th Oct. 1921.

	per Md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	84	0	0
Do.	1/0	84	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	84	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	84	0	0
Do.	1 3 4	84	0	0
Do.	2/0	84	0	0
Japanese Copper Barrs ..	..	not		
Panch teka joint ..	..	22	0	0
Copper English Barrs ..	..	not		
Brass Barrs	..	34	0	0
Jhar Chakergused ..	..	22	4	0
Lead	..	43	0	0

WHEAT AND SEHDS.

The Bombay wheat and seeds daily Quotations Brass Rates,

3-30 p. m. 28th Oct. 1921.

Bazaar Terms.

Beady.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ..	80	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	80	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bengla ..	85	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	10	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore ..	10	4	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore ..	11	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11	0	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	10	0	0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	71	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68	0	0
Teelseed, Black	59	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	63	0	0
Poppyseed, White	15	0	0
Groundnuts	78	0	0
Jawa	52	0	0
Mowraseed	8	8	0
Castorseeds	52	0	0
Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May	9	13	0
Linseed May	13	6	3
Cotton Seeds Ready	38	0	0

Ready. Rail Delivery.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ..	12	2	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-50 ..	12	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	13	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore ..	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore ..	11	12	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14	12	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	10	8	0
Teelseed, White 85-12 ..	14	12	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	13	8	0
Teelseed, Black	....		
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	13	0	0
Poppyseed, White	16	0	0
Groundnuts	15	0	0
Jawa	....		
Mowraseed	9	0	0
Castorseeds	11	4	0
Cottonseeds Ready	5	0	0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, October 28.

Bars gold ready Rs. 28-6-0
Bars gold forward 28-6-0
Bars silver ready 97-13-0
Bars silver 1st settlement 97-10-0
Bars silver 2nd settlement.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T T 1/4 7/16
On London Bank's selling D D 1/4 15/32
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 15/16
On London Bank's buying T T 1/4 1/2
On London Bank's buying D D 1/4 9/16
Tone of Exchange. Steady.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs 367
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 390
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs 389
On Paris Bank's selling T T Rs. 176
On Paris Bank's buying 60 D/S D P Rs. 165
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 207
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D Rs. 301
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 171
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 379
London gold ready s 104-5
London silver ready d 30
London silver forward d 39-8
Tone of silver. Steady. China bought.
Cross rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American exchange S 3.63
French exchange Frcs 54.10
Italian exchange 100.00
Swiss exchange 21.50
Belgium exchange 55.20
German exchange Mrks. 606

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 60
3 per cent War Loan 84
3 per cent Terminable Loan 97
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/12
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100/10
6 Per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 101
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 101
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 104/4
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 66
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 6
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 66
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 96
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 66

FINANCE.

Money is plentiful and the deposit rate is about 2½ per cent for three months. Call money rate is about 1½ per cent. There is a good demand for Government securities and the 6 per cent loan is the hot favourite of the market and business was done up to 1 per cent premium.

Exchange dropped to 1/4 3/16, but soon recovered and closes steady at 1/4 7/16. There was a large "bull" account open for November and as soon as the news spread that it was sover, the rates turned from their lowest. There were more yen bills in the market and it is reported that Calcutta had a few export bills. The rate is still erratic, but it is commonly believed that the rates are at their lowest.

Silver opened weak, but improved and closes steady at Rs. 97-12. There was a drop in the London Market, but China speculators bought on the decline. The tone is uncertain as the demand is small at 30 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 7000 bars.

Gold was firm at the opening, but declined later on improved sterling and American exchange. The daily off-take is good at about 25 000 tolas, and the stock is about six lakhs tolas.

The Shanghai rate was 3/11 per tael, Hongkong 2/9 per dollar and Japan 2/5 per yen.

SHARES.

The market was steady at the opening of the week, but eased off during the later part on bulls unloading. The rates are much lower than they were at the beginning. The fall is attributed to the tactics of the syndicates, and the opinion is sharply divided as to whether the syndicates are tottering like their sister ones in Cotton. Gold and Castor seeds, or that it is a ruse to "shake off" followers and once more entrap the innocent public into their nets. We deprecate the idea of heavy short sales, as it strengthens the hands of the bull "coterie." There were four huge so-called corners in Bombay and three of them have hopelessly failed. Many whisper that the fourth will also burst sooner or later, and the result will be most calamitous to the market.

In the miscellaneous sections, Tata deferreds have declined to Rs. 350 and close easy there at. Trams were steady round Rs. 138. There is a good demand for Imperial Bank shares about Rs. 1420 and Rs. 400. Tata Banks are steady about Rs. 24.

One of the great events of the week on the stock was the Ordinary General Meeting and the carrying of the proposition of the Committee, that only those who are certified members for five years, are eligible for committee members. This has been the unwritten law of the market for several years, and it may be said that this is the law of the New York, London and other stock exchanges also. Some of the agitators opposed it, and after a few of them had unconditionally apologised for their unparliamentary language against the committee, the proposition was carried by about a three-fourth majority.

The market reopens on Sunday night for the "New Year" business.

The share market was closed today.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange yesterday:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ah Advance 3100, Alliance 420, Apollo 105, By Cotton 1390, By Dyeing 1850, Century 1100, Cent India 5100, Colaba Land 2890, Crescent 757/8, David 1777/8, Edw Sassoon 715, Finlay 1570, Ind Malwa 765, Kastoorchand 1600, Mayer Sassoon 470, New Great 1300, New City 1140, Pearls 1477/8, Premier 225, Shapurji 531/4, Simplex 1475, Swan 1425, Swadeshi 5150 and Tata Mill 1725.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 765, B Burma 527/8, B Burma N I 147/8, B Tramway 140, Ind Cement 380, New India Insur 22, Tata Iron Ord 85, Tata Iron Defd 350, Tata Iron N Ord 76/4, Tata Iron N Defd 290, Tata Hydro 880, Tata Oil 92/8 and Scindia Steam 11.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Oct. 28.

We have nothing special to report in our market which ruled quiet throughout the week with farther arrivals and small demand together with continual pressure to sell by weak holders and prices for ready Sugars have been reduced by four to six annas per cwt. all round.

Karachi and Calcutta Markets remain quiet without any business doing. Java market has gone down to the extent of nearly one gilder in absence of buyers and free sellers.

Home and American markets remain quiet, but steady with no business.

Mauritius report a steady market and syndicate not selling under Rs. 14 c.i.f. Bombay, although small importers are pressing sales and a small business has been done in Crystals at Rs. 13-12 to Rs. 13-10 Free Bombay Harbour.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T.M.O. Rs. 20-6 equal to 20s. 6d. F. B. Harbour, stocks 160,000 bags.

Mauritius Rs. 20-0, stocks 38,000 bags.

Arrivals:—

S. S. Chindwara arrived from Java with 35,510 bags of sugar.

HOME MARKETS.

Oct. 28.

During the week under review advices from Home markets continue of a mingling character, but on the whole they show a reasonable advance from last week. We advise our friends to buy at this level and also to buy on every decline, as we expect a substantial advance as the season advances. We expect the crop to be about 70,00,000 bales without linters.

The following are the changes in the Home markets as quoted and compared with last week:—

Week commencing from 19th October to 26th October, 1922.

Liverpool Spot 1921 ..	12.29	12.68	plus 39
New York Spot 1921	18.75	19.30	plus 55
Liverpool Oct. 1921 ..	12.02	12.45	plus 43
Liverpool Jan. 1922 ..	11.55	11.96	plus 41
New York Jan. 1922	18.08	18.58	plus 50
New York Mar. 1922	17.89	18.40	plus 51

LOCAL MARKET.

Oct. 28.

F. G. Broach April-May 1922 opened in the Bazar at Rs. 527 on the 21st instant, advanced to Rs. 535½ on the same day, again declined to Rs. 479 on the 25th, again advanced to Rs. 5[illegible] on the 26th, dropped to Rs. 481 on the 27th and closed at Colaba on the above day at Rs. 493.

Fine Oomra opened at Rs. 460 went up to Rs. 465 on the same day, again declined to Rs. 405 on the 25th, again advanced to Rs. 454 on the 26th, dropped to Rs. 427 on the 27th and closed at Colaba on the above day at Rs. 431.

As advised by us in our former circulars, market dropped down over 100 rupees per candy locally. Advise caution now and recommend buying F. G. Broach under Rs. 500 as we expect gradual improvement in Home markets.

READY MARKET.

Oct. 28.

Our market for ready cotton maintained easier feeling during the week under review. Absence of inquiry caused anxiety to holders of ready stock who were offering to sell their ready cotton in vain at lower prices. Some Japan shippers purchased ready fine Nagpur-Wardha cotton. About 7,000 bales are reported to have changed hands during the week. As the new cotton is reported to be arriving freely in up-country markets we recommend our friends to part with their old stock holdings at current rates.

(For other Bombay Markets see page 8.)

SHARES.

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	R.				Rs
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Sept.-Mar.	12%		228
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld	1963	Mar.-Aug.	17%		566
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	1963	Jan.-July	14%		84
Bengal	100	..	14%		76
Bank of India Rs. 50	500	..	14%		1410
Morlas ..	..	..	9%		18
Central Rs. 25 M. ..	50	April	14%		18
Central Coop Bk. Rs-50	50	..	4%		..
Ltd. Rs 20	75	..	As. 13		24/8
Union 75	50	Rs.	..		4
EXCHANGE BANKS					
Chartered Bank ..	5	April-Oct.	13%		..
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	19	..	7%		84
Hongkong and Shanghai					
A	125		33%		
Mercantile Bank B £183	25	Mar.-Sept.	18%		423
C£51	25	Sept.-Mar.	15%		264
National £12/12		Feb.-Oct.	220%		37

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Paid	Last Div. p.a.	Rs.	Rs.
Advocate ..	50	May	27		538
Kaiser ..	450	Nov.	150		1320
Gujrati and Sabh ety .	500	July	70		950
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	15	117	128
Mahratta ..	250	Aug.	70		226
New Bazar ..	500	Oct.	5		60
New Mofussil Co. ..	400	Nov.	11%	555	10
New Printing & Pub ..	500	Oct.	80	450	20
Vakeels U. P. Co Ltd.	500	Sept.	80		5

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	100	Mar.-Aug.	11	%	12
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry	500	" do.	12	%	66
Amritsar Patty ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	5	%	183
Central Provinces Ry ..	100	June-Jan.	5	%	9
Chandermuch-Sitgnat ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	6	%	7
Dhond Baramati ..	100	Jan.-July	5	%	6
Eatwari-Ishtampet Rs.50	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	%	9
Gaekwar Ry. ..	100	June-Jan.	6	%	7
Kandesh Dond ..	100	Jan.-July	4	%	4
Khutpa Bhagirghat Ry.	100	..	6	%	10
Lakshmi Railway ..	100	..	4	%	..
Mandra Bhon Ry Rs.99	100	April-Oct.	5	%	9
Mysore Singh ..	100	..	5	%	7
Pachora Jamner ..	100	Jan.-July	5	%	7
Saraswat Sid Ry. ..	100	May-Nov.	4	%	5
Shakkot Narowal ..	100	April-Oct.	5	%	7
Sind Light Rys. Ld. ..	100	July-Dec.	10	%	12
Tapti Valley Ry. ..	800	April-Aug.	11	%	63
Upper Sind Light Ry. ..	100	..	6	%	9

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Elec. ..	100	..	10%		17
Andhra Valley C	1.50	..	4%		7
Adhara Valley P	1,000	..	4%		10
	60	Pr. Rs.	7%		8
B. B. S. and T'co Rs	52	May.-Oct.	Rs. 6		141/4
Karachi D. C	100	..	..		10
Sugar Elect. ..	100	..	..		4 prem
Tata Hydro-Elect. O	1,000	Jan.	20		96
" " P	1,000	Jan.	30		87
Yelephone	100	..	2		16

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half [Year's] Rs.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	100	3100
Alliance Cotton	100	..	..	420
Apolo	50	..	..	115
Asar Vikas 77	100	..	..	100
Bhiwani	100	Dec.	12%	82
Bo Cotton Manufg.	500	..	5%	1400
Bo. Dyeing & Mfg. Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	4138	1902/8
Bombay Industrials	100	..	..	100
Bradbury Mills	250	..	25	1325
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	90	1155
Central India	500	May-Nov.	140	5205
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	6%	870
Colaba Land & Mill	100	..	240	3030
Corla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	350	1351
Crescent	100	do.	90	792/8
Currimbhoy	500	do.	198	2.40
David	250	do.	140	1420
Dawn	250	do.	253	995
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	As. 8	142/8
Elphinstone	100	..	100	245
Emperor Edward	100	do.	5	1500
Fazulbhoy	250	May	100	1750
Finlay Mills	250	..	8 9	1560
Fr. mal Peth	1,000	May	130	2210
Globe	100	..	50	130
Gokak Mill	100	June	80	240
Gold Mohor	100	..	20	227 1/8
Hindustan	1,000	..	50	300
Hyderabad	1,000	April-Oct.	150	2250
Ind. Dyeing & Bleaching	100	do.	200	240
Indian Manufg.	1,000	..	10	220
Indore Malwa	100	April-Oct.	150	812/8
Jamabed Manufg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	150	625
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	April-Oct.	140	1540
Kastoorchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	90	1640
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	350	1750
Khatao	100	June-Dec.	..	700
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	87	3250
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	500	5200
Madhavrao Scindhia	100	Mar.-Sept.	25	380
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April-Sept.	200	3500
Madras United	1,000	June-Dec.	300	3500
Manekji Petit	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	300	6100
Mathuradas Mills	500	..	100	1225
Mayer Sassoon	100	do.	85	870
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	250	3000
Mysore Spinning I	250	Feb.-Aug	60%	7300
New City of Bombay	100	Mar.-Sept.	100	854
New Great Eastern	500	April-Oct.	100	1300/8
Pananey	250	..	10	1175
Pearl	250	..	8	1502/8
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	..	1280
Planet Mill	100	..	..	360
Premier	100	..	15	245
Presidency	125	Jan.-July.	20	254
Sassoon Cotton	100	April-Oct.	1,002	321
Sassoon Silk	500	April	35	100
Sholapore	1,000	do.	20	13504
Simplex	250	June. Aug.	80	1132/8
Sir S. Broacha Mills	100	..	350	543/12
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept.	110	2850
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	15	5315
Swan	250	Oct.	..	1425
Tata O	500	..	80	1800
P	500	..	8	1950
Union Mill	250	..	250	550
Vishnu Cotton O	500	..	..	2350
P	500	..	7%	2400
Western India	1,000	..	125	80

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co. ..	50	Oct.-M	100		800
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	8		40
Badman Pills ..	70	..	8		100
Bijapur Sugar Co. ..	100	Feb.-Aug.	..		15 dis
Bo. Burma T. Corporta.	125	..	Rs. 20		63/
Bo. Burma T. Corporta. New Issue 25	..	25	8		147/8
Bombay Flour Mill ..	500	Jan.-Aug.	225		1625
B'bay Ice Mfg. ..	40	..	2		2 20
Bombay Steam Navi Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	75		220
Bombay Uganda ..	250	Oct.	8%		100
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency Co.	100	..	812		Dar 99
British Burma Petroleum	125	Oct.	80%		7%
The Eastern Chemical Co. Dzah	8	Mar.-Oct.	As. 6		14
Empire Life Rs. 50 ..	15	..	Nil.		18
Gobhai Karanjia ..	100	..	45%		30
George Gahagan & Co.	100	..	Rs. 1	382	1/8
Indian Cotton Oil Co.	100	Dec.-July	Rs. 5		64
	100	Dec.-July	7%		6 dis
Jons Roberts & Co. ..	250	Dec.-July	7%	75	nom
Jost's Eng. Co., Ltd. ..	100	Oct.	50%	215	nom
Kemp & Co. ..	50	Oct.	50%		22
Marcks & Co. ..	200	July	20		125
Marsland-Price Co. ..	100	July	12	147	1/8
Marsland-Price Co. ..	100		5%		100
McKenzies Ltd. ..	10		7%		90
New Indian Insurance	100		80%		520
New Union Flour Mills	100	Sept.	..		22
O. Govt. Life A. Rs. 50	250	May	30%		15
Phillips & Co. ..	40	May	..		150
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	July	..		42
Scindia ..	1	Sept.	25%		11 8
Sirdar Carbon Gas Co.	100	Sept.	..		15/
	75		..		57/8
Tata Iron Steel Co. D	36	..	6%		362/8
P	150	Mar.-Sept.	6%		..
Tata Iron Ord (ND) ..	250	..	..		75/ 2
Def (,,) ..	450	..	..		350
Tata Iron Pref (second)	10	..	..		370
Thacker & Co. ..	50	June	..		30
Tata Oil Mills ..	100	..	1/6	50	65
Western India Chemical Co.	100	..	..		5 div.

D—Cum Div. B—Buy. x—Nominal E—Ex Div.

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Britain's Bonniest Babies are GLAXO Babies!

Infant Welfare Centres have been formed all over Great Britain to help mothers rear better babies. An official government list recently published gives the addresses of 1,517 Centres. Over 1,200 such Centres are regularly purchasing sufficient Glaxo (nearly a quarter of a million pounds weight every month) to feed continuously over 50,000 babies—and this as the result of more than 12 years' experience under expert medical observation.

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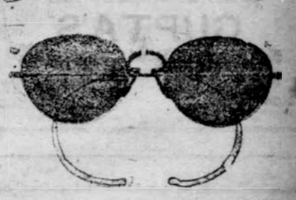

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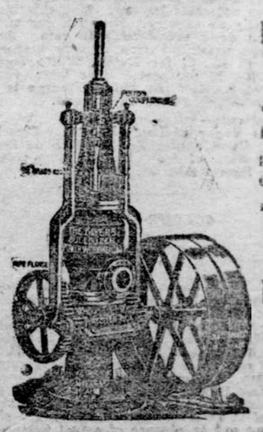

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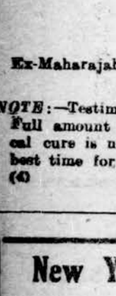

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BOMBAY MARKETS.

PIECE-GOODS.

Oct. 28.

The past week has been an uneventful one with regard to the Cloth Market. Dealers have been busy taking stocks and making preparations for the approaching Divali. Transactions have been very few, as purchases are usually put off until the auspicious occasion is reached. Better inquiry is expected during the next month, especially for replenishing the stocks that are depleted in the up-country districts. Buyers are gradually realising that prices are not likely to decline a good deal in the near future, as the Manchester Market is firm. Makers have secured fair business for China, Madras and Karachi and are now presenting a firmer front to buyers. The quotations of makers have been very irregular in accordance with their engagements. The news of the American crop have been very disappointing and there is talk of restricting the new crop in 1922 to a greater extent than in 1921, using only one-third of the land planted for cotton. Mid-American Spot Cotton has fluctuated between 12 and 13d. and Egyptian between 23½ and 24½d. The erratic course of the exchange has been causing some anxiety to dealers, who had expected a gradual rise in the rate in the near future.

Local mill cloths have been in better request even at Rs. 1-4 per lb. and fair lots have moved off for consumption. Fresh forward business with the mills has been under negotiation and large orders are expected to be booked during the Dewali.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

		Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	as.	p.
G—EE SHIRTINGS—						
Ralli's Fael No. 20000		30	× 27 /8	16	0	0
,, 100000		45	× ,,	18	0	0
,, No. 33000		45	× ,,	17	8	0
,, ,, 2500		37	× ,,	14	0	0
Graham's No. 2730		39	× ,,	15	8	0
,, Yellow Horse		43	×36			
,, No. 1095		43	×36			
Dewhurst BBB		3	× ,,	23	8	0
,, No. 5		39	× ,,	20	0	0
,, No. 12838		41	×37 /8			
Bombay Co.'s No. 2580		44	×36			
,, No. 1500		39	×37 /8	15	0	0
,, No. 5600		38	×37 /3			
Ritchie's No. 510		30	×37 /8			
,, ,, 4462		41	× ,,			
,, ,, 1566		33	×37/37			
Forbes ,,		38	×37 /8			
Lyon's Shunker		39	× ,,/8			
GREY DRILLS—						
Pepperell's Dragon		29	×60	22	8	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425		26	×40	16	0	0
Mitsui's Elephant		29	×40	22	8	0
GREY JACONETS—						
Ralli's No. 18		45	×22	10	14	0
,, ,, 18		40	×22	9	12	0
,, ,, 158		40	×22	9	4	0
,, ,, 636		44	×22	10	4	p
WHITE SHIRTINGS—						
Liepman's No. 1500		32	×42	20	0	0
H.B.T.C. 40000		3640	×	34	0	0
H.B.T.C. XXXX		2	×46	22	0	0
Lyon's C. 4000		31	×40			
,, No. 9889		33	×40	22	0	0
WHITE MULLS—						
Ralli's No. 6		41	×19			
,, No. 60		46	×19			
,, No. 600		61	×19	12	12	0
,, No. 6000		56	×19			
,, No. 88		58	×20	11	12	0
,, No. 1272		27	×18	4	12	0
,, No. 818		39	×20	10	14	0
,, No. 1442		54	×20	7	0	0
,, No. 2852		40	×20	14	0	0
,, No. 2755		60	@20	15	8	0
,, No. 1702				22	10	0
Ritchie's No. 1260		27	×18	4	12	0
,, No. 112		58	×20			
,, No. 220		40	×18			
,, No. 339						
,, K/4 W 32,"44,"40,"		54	"10	7	8	0
,, No. 95		40	×18	14	12	0
,, No. 66222		45	×18			
,, No. 975		50	@18			
,, No. 615			,,			
,, No. 615			,,			
,, No. 9999		55	×18			
,, No. 142		34	×19	9	0	0
Graham's "Baloon		58	×20	11	12	0
,, Nos. 9/99/999/40"		45	50×10	11	0	0
,, No. 850		35	×18	11	0	0
Macdonald's No. 64		58	×20	4	10	
WHITE NAINSOOKS—						
Ralli's No. 7070/9090		27	×13	5	4	0
,, Nos. 61/81			,,	5	2	0
,, Nos. 1900			,,	4	9	0
,, Nos. 3620T.R.		32	×22	8	12	0
Graham's Nos. 85/8888		25	×18			
,, 95950/97970						
,, Saraswati		38	×18			
,, "Tipoo W/WWW		34	×18	6	8	0
,, No. 50000			,,	7	0	0
,, Nos. 33345/33362/33368				8	8	0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5656/6767		24	×18	4	8	0
Greaves Nos. 30000/50000		£	,,			
,, W		0700	Ell B.	3	10	0
Ritchie's Nos. 8500/9000/9500		32	×18	4	8	0
,, W & Co.'s Nos. 8592/8898						
"Victoria"			,,	4	8	0
Bombay Co.'s KS/8888						

The above quotations are on bazaar terms with discount of 25 per cent on Grey Goods and 4 per cent in White Goods.

MILL STORES MARKET.

Oct. 28.

Enquiry has been poor in the week, owing to the intervening holidays. Healds have changed hands at Rs. 3-2 per 800 eyes. Forward quotations to the importers for 36 and 40s. have been varying from 45 to 47d. per 800 eyes. Whereas, higher counts are quoted at 42d. Reeds are dull in enquiry. Home-quotation are steady without any fail.

Roller cloth and Sizing flannels are slightly scarce. The market for Roller cloth Kenion has been recorded at Rs. 13 per yard. Sizing flannels are varying from Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7-8 per yard.

Bobbins market has nothing of importance. Conicals are quiet. Ring-Rabbeth are without any enquiry. Slubbings are somewhat in demand, the inquiry for English being more than Japanese.

Quotations:—

Healds, Rs. 3-3; Reeds, As. 5; Roller Cloth, K., Rs. 18; Roller Cloth (English, Rs. 14; Sizing Flannel, Rs. 6-7; Slubbings, 40—45; Rowings, Rs. 36; Pickers P. O. 4, Rs. 95—115.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

Oct. 28.

The market slightly improved for Bichromate of Soda and Bichromate of Potash. Potash chlorate improved greatly in demand owing to Diwali. Bleaching is steady. Caustic-soda has not great inquiry. Zinc chloride had practically no inquiry. Brown Sugar of Lead has gone down considerably in rate. Aniline salt kept quiet. Farina is very scarce and quoted at Rs. 31 for Dutch, White Japanese brings Rs. 27 per cent. Sago flour charged hands at Rs. 13-8 per cwt. Litharge is dull. Glauber salt increased in demand.

Quotations:—

Brown Sugar of Lead, Rs. 38; Bleaching, Rs. 30; Caustic-soda, Rs. 31; Bich of Potash, Rs. 55; Bich of Soda, Rs. 44; Zinc chloride, Rs. 30; Epsom salt, Rs. 7.

COLOUR MARKET.

Oct. 28.

Very little movement has occurred in Colour's prices of late, but there is a definate tone of optimism in the whole sale market locally owing to the expectation of Muhurat transactions. Slight improvement is evidenced in the Directs and Alizarins. No good business is passing as the Dewali Holidays are approaching. Business as a custom will pass in New Year transactions. The arrival of goods is regular and of late several consignments are reported to have arrived. The rates are almost the same and in absence of actual business we have not to report the exact rates during the later part of this week.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 28.

S.S. Malwa, Thompson, Sydney.
S.S. Tatsuno Maru, Furuhaki, Yokohama.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S.S. Alps Maru, Inonye, Kobe, etc.
S.S. Fukkai Maru, Turn, Singapore.
S.S. Venice Maru, Kaneko, Mauritius.
S.S. Malwa, Thompson, London.
S.S. Orleric, Newton, Durban.
S.S. Varela, Cammack, Persian Gulf.
S.S. Binfield, Fea, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Warora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Tatsuno Maru for Kobe, etc.

S.S. Malwa:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's Australian mail steamer Malwa, 5,935 tons, Captain A. Thompson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Tsuno Maru:—The N. T. K. steamer Tatsuno Maru, 4,275 tons, Captain M. Furuhaki, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yakohama, with a general cargo.

S.S. Alps Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Alps Maru, 4,861 tons, Captain T. Inonye, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

S.S. Varela:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Varela, 1,937 tons, Captain F. R. Cammack, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's English mail steamer Malwa, 5,937 tons, Captain A. Thompson, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 28.

Steamer Castalia for Liverpool:—2 bales wool raw, V. Oomersey; 30 bales wool raw, D. Kundanmal; 94 bales cottonfiy, C. B. Sheth.

Steamer Delta for London:—299 cwts. kardiseed, C. Goomdji and Co.; 132 cwts. gum Arabis, M. H. Dehdashti; 106 bales cowhides, Alladin Cassam; 26 casks goat skins, G. A. Rahman and Co.; 21 bales W. carpets, Bontor and Co.; 56 bales cowhides, R. Allimahomed; 13 bales goat skins, R. Allimahomed; 4 bales sheep skins, R. Allimahomed; 5 bales cowhides, E. Goolam Hoosein; Ghent:—140 bales cotton, Vurdhaman Bros.; Antwerp:—50 bales cottonfly, Khimji Visram and Co.

Steamer Hatarna for Hull:—6,520 cwts. castorseed, Louis Brefus and Co.; Hamburg:—10 cwt. gum trangneanth, M. Jafferbhoy; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Steamer Favignana for Genoa:—500 bales cotton, K. M. Nathoo; 500 cwts. rapeseed, Gorio Ltd.

Steamer E. S. Embracos for Hamburg:—330 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani; 330 bales cotton, Arjan Khimji and Co..; 100 bales cottonfly, Haji and Co.

Steamer City of Genoa for Antwerp:—1,000 cwts. crushed bones, Fazelbhai Ibrahim; 2,000 cwts. magneseore, Turner Morrison and Co.

Steamer Urquhart for Antwerp:—2,000 tons magneseore, Turner Morrison and Co.

Steamer Umona for Dunkirk:—1,440 cwts. poppyseed, Louis Drefus and Co.; 300 tons magneseore, King King and Co.

Steamer Athenic for Dunkirk:—1,500 tons magneseore, King King and Co.

Steamer Fatsums Maru for Moji:—350 bales cotton, Yussa Cotton Trading Co.

Steamer Alps Maru for Yokohama:—19 twts. ivory, A. Walli and Co.

Steamer Tatsuns Maru for Kobe:—1,500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 28.

Steamer Clan Urquhart from Manchester Agents:—James Finlay and Co., Limited:—559 cases cotton yarn; 860 bales cotton yarn; 300 cases cottons; 272 bales cottons; 5 bales woollen coatings; 18 cases woollens; 1,080 cakes China clay; 90 bundles spring steel; 27 rolls water proof cloth; 48 traps earthen ware; 83 cases biscuits; 11 boxes biscuits; 32 bales printing paper; 216 bales old newspaper; 30 bales paper; 10 cases paper; 39 boxes soap; 6 cases soap; 250 bags bottles; 4 cakes lime chloride; 21 drums mag. chloride; 338 boxes windowglass; 2 cases essential; 35 casse ginger wine; 1,070 cases whisky; 3 casks aniline paste colour; 1 keg aniline paste colour; 4 colis cotton roap; 16 cases leather belting; 124 bundles flanges; 3 costings valves; 172 cases paint; 423 cases chocolate; 92 cases alluminum; 3 barrels wine.

Steamer Violet from Calicut and Cochin Agents:—East India S. N. Co., Ld.:—1,269 bags moist cocoanuts; 250 bags dry cocoanuts; 3 bags drugs; 115 cases tea.

Steamer Orna from Bassein Agents:—B. I. S. N. Co., Ld.:—57,653 bags rice; 3,398 bags cottonseed; 7 cases cigars; 56 bundles old gummies.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

The Coal shares were steady there being good inquiry for new Manbhoom Bansjorah Kalpahari and Pench Valley. Jutes were quiet without much business passing except small inquiry for Howrah. In miscellaneous section Dunbar Cotton closed steady about Rs. 620 Cossipore cotton ginning were again in demand and so were Hume pipes.

The following were the closing quotations:—Bansjorah 29; Baraboni 18/4; Bokaro and Ramgur 54/8; Borrea 45/8; Burra Dhemo 12; Burrakur 49/8; Odd Lot Kalapahari 31/12 S.L. and 31/8; Karanpura Development 65; Neetooria 13; New Manbhoom 70 and 64/8 S.L.; Patmohna 14/6; Pench Valley 446; Phularitand 8/12; Raneegunge 58/8; Sendra 33. Sowardih 11/12; Standard 80/8; Jute Dalhousie 300 S.L.; Howrah 32/12; Kamarhatty 660; Union 430 S.L.; Waverley 8/12; Miscellaneous Agra United Mills 9/8; Bengal Lead 4; Burmah Finance and Mining 5/4; Cossipore Cotton ginning 11/12; Dunbar Cotton 620; Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1414 O L and 1415 S.L. Keroram Cotton 20; Kumardhubi Engineering 13/8; Madan Theatres Ld. 11/8; S.L. Port Shipping 21/12; Port Trust Debs. 5½ 71/4; Tinnevelly textiles 13/6; Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 59/10; and small lots Rs. 59/14; War bonds short loans 100/5 and longer periods 100/14 per cent.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling four and three-eighth pence and demand Bills one shilling four thirteen thirty-two pence.

Mr. Harmsworth said that the proposals approved by the Premiers' Conference for an act by the Premiers' Conference for an amendment of British nationality and status under the Aliens' Act of 1914, had been submitted to the Governments o the Dominions and India. On receipt of replies, it was hoped to introduce the bill embodying the proposals.

The betting on the Cambridgeshire was:

100 To 7 Against Milenko.
66 ,, 1 ,, Leighton.
20 ,, 1 ,, Franklin.

Twentyfour ran. Race won by short head. Half length between 2nd and 3rd.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 28th October, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Muttan and in defect at Ambala. Day temperature is lower than usual; night temperature is above the average at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is nearly normal. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal or lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and at Jodhpur humidity is in defect. Day temperature is considerably lower than usual at Jacobabad; night temperature is below normal at Bikaner and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Surat, Vera-al and Rajkot and in excess at Bhuj. Day temperature is above the average at Veraval; night temperature is lower than usual at Bhuj and in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is generally in defect. Day temperature is nearly normal and night temperature is lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and humidity is in defect. Day temperature is above normal at Ratnagiri and Karwar; night temperature is below the average in the south of the division.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is in defect. Night temperature is nearly normal or lower than usual.

General Remarks.—There has been nearly general rain in south-east Madras, Negapatam and Madras reporting 3.73 in. and 1.76 in. respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in Madras and Malabar and lightly clouded over the rest of the Peninsula. Humidity is in defect in and about the Bombay Deccan and night temperature is lowet than usual in and about the west Central Provinces. Fine clear weather prevails over the northern half of the reporting area. The sea remains moderate at Colombo and on the south Madras coast and weather is unsettled in the extreme south.

Forecast.—Local rain is likely in south east Madras and Malabar with a few falls in the Madras Deccan and Mysore.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 27th October, 1921.

The storm at the head of the Bay has disappeared leaving weather still rather unsettled there. A depression has formed in the southwest of the Bay. The western disturbance has given some rain along the Frontier. Rainfall has been nearly general on the north Madras coast and local in the Bay Islands, Upper Burma, Bengal, south-east Madras and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa and the North-West Frontier Province.

Chief amounts are:—Akyab three inches; Damethin one; Lashio three-quarters; Chittagong five; Cox's Bazar, Barisal two; Parashinar-a-half; Negaptam one and Cuddalore, Madras three-quarters.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th Oct. 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	in.	29.868
Temperature of Air	degrees.	84 0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	,,	75 6
Dew Point	,,	72 3
Relative humidity of Air	,,	0,684
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	,,	2.0
Maximum temperature of Air	,,	91.2
Minimum do do	,,	78.5
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		ENE, WNW, NNW.
Movement of Wind do.	miles	152

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Aniline, Alizarinearine, Indanthrine and Algol-Colours, also heavy Chemicals Dyeing, Printing, leather, paper and other works.

The following Consignments just received:—

SULPHUR BLACK
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RHODAMINE
ORANGE II
DIRECT YELLOW

Indanthrine BLUE RS (double paste)
Indanthrine BLUE G. C. D (Single and double paste)
Indanthrine YELLOW G. T.
Idanthrine Red VIOLET RRN
ALGOL-RED. BLUE PINK. etc.

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THE

MAJESTIC CINEMA

GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS

SUREKHA-HARAN
SUREKHA-HARAN
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SUREKHA-HARAN

BY

THE MAHARASHTRA FILM CO.

The picturised version of one of the sublimest chapter of Mahabharat replete with mystery and mysticism of the East. Shakuni, the sly minister of Kauravas with a view to enlist the help of Yadavas had arranged to bring about a marriage between Surekha, the daughter of Balram and Lakhsaman the son of Duryodhan. Shree Krishna fustrated the arrangement with the aid of Gatokatcha and his Rakhsas is depicted in this super production.

Brilliant Photographic Effect. *Novel Tricks & Illustons.*

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Holidays 3-30 Extra show.

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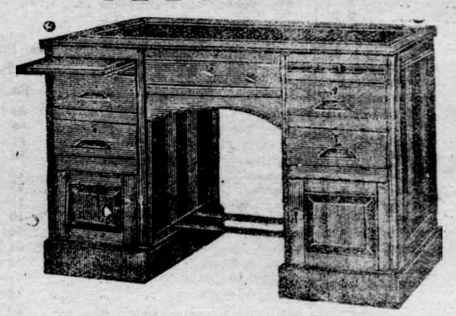

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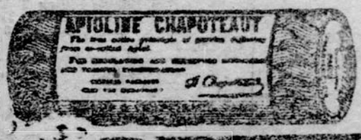

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.—

The s.s. Malwa with the English Mail leaves at 1 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

SAHER.—At his residence, Warden Road, Kharshedji Nowroji Saher. Funeral this morning at 8 a.m. (B. T.).

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held on Friday the 28th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms.

BHULESWAR CONGRESS COMMITEE.

List of members elected from "C" (Bhuleshwari Ward Congress Committee to Bombay Provincial Congress Committee:—

Mr. Bhawanidas Narayandas Motiwala; Mrs. Kalawanti Bhawanidas Motiwala; Mrs. Eatanbai Laxmidas Mehta; Mr. Narayanji Dayal; Mr. Seeram Khushaldas; Mr. Vithaldas Vasanji Jerajani; Mr. Hargovind Kanji Bhat; Mr. Ramsharkar Sundarji Dave; Mr. Vallabhdas Vasanji Jerajani; Mr. Zikulal Balachand; Mr. Ganpatrao Bapuji Velkar; Mr. Vandravan Gordhandas Shet; Mr. Chatrabhuj Damodar Asar; Mr. Narayandas Parshottam; Mr. Manekchhal Oghadbhai; Mr. Jamnadas Hemchand Parekh; Mr. Mohomad Nourmohomed Mojawala; Mr. Dwarkadas Haridas Vora; Mr. Natwarlal Narayandas; Mr. Chunilal Oghadbhai Shah; Mr. Tapidas Dullabhdas Sanghvi; Mr. B. R. Trilokekar; Mr. M. B. Velkar; Devchand Bhagwanji; Mr. Ranchhoddas Narayanji Padh; Mr. Jagannath Purshottam; Mr. Popatlal Narottamdas Shah; Mr. Ashabhai Dalbhai Mahilla.

BYCULLA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Managing Committee will be held to-day at 5 p.m. at No. 72, Apollo Street, (Mr. V. A. Desai's Office).

'G' WARD D. C. COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the newly elected Managing Conneil of the G. Ward D. C. Committee will be held to-day Friday at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the office of the Committee at 4/18, Khandkes Building, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

THE VILE-PARLE RASHTRIYA SHALA.

The "Dipotsavi Mahotsava" gathering will be held into the premises of Seth Chhaganlal Vithalji Trivedi at Vile Parle under the Presidentship of Seth Shriman Revashankar Jagjivan Jhaveri, to-day at 8-45 a.m. when Mr. Shivji Dharamsey will deliver a lecture on the virtue of Divali Mahatmya and the 3rd School report will be read by the Honorary Secretary of the Institution, also the sweetmeats will be distributed by Seth Cursandas Jethabhai to the students. All the inhabitants of Vile Parle and other villages are cordially invited to attend the gathering."

ALL-INDIAN CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE.

The 8th Session of the All-India Conference of Indian Christians will be held in Lanore on December 27th, 28th and 29th. Prof. S. C. Mukerji, M.A., B.L., M.L.C., has been elected president of the Conference this year.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

The 5th Annual Meeting of the Court of the Benares Hindu University will be held on the 30th of November, at 1 p.m. in the New Arts College Buildings, Benares.

VADNAGAGR NAGAR MANDAL.

Under the auspices of Vadnagera Nagarr Mandal, Bombay, a gathering will be held at Manita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, on Monday, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on account of "Nutanvarshabhinandan."

SARVATRIK SATYAGRAHI MELA.

Under the auspices of the G. Ward District Congress Committee Sarvatrik Mulshi Satyagrahi Mela will sing their songs to-day at 6-30 p.m. in Kirlikar's Wadi near Dadad Railway station.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the city was 142 on Wednesday last as against 116 on the corresponding day last year. No deaths from any epidemics were reported.

ITALIAN VICTORY ANNIVERSARY.

On the 3rd of November, 1921, being the 3rd anniversary of the Italian Victory in the Great War, Italy will commemorate the sacrifices of the 6,00,000 Italian soldiers that perished in the war, paying with great solemnity its homage to the "Unknown Warrior, whose sacred remains will be laid to rest in the "Altare della Patria" in Rome.

On the same day the Italian Colony of Bombay have arranged to hold a Memorial Service in the Church of the Holy Name, Wodehouse Road, at 10-30 a.m. to which all those who wish to render their tribute of honour to all the heroes of the allied cause, are cordially invited to attend.

HAJEE ABDUS-SUTTAR HAJEE OMAR SOAB ANGLO-URDU SCHOOL.

The Trustees of the trust funds of the late Hajee Abdus-Suttar Hajee Omar Soab propose to start an 'Anglo-Urdu Middle School' at Dadar in the premises belonging to the said Trust, adjacent to the Dadar Musjid. The school will be in working order from the beginning of the next month. Co-operation of the Mahomedan residents of the locality is solicited. Children not holding the Vernacular Standard IV. Examination certificate shall also be admitted on their passing the school test either in Urdu or Gujarati.

ONE PIE A TE

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THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"GOING UP"

"Going Up" adapted from the American play "The Aviator", one most plays of American origin, is in a class by itself. "Going Up" can hardly be said to be a brilliant success, although the show had rather a long run at the Gaiety Theatre, London. In parts it is good. Such numbers as "If you look in her eyes", and "Tickle-Toe" are we think it's redeeming features. The story of now an author on aviation, who has never been "up" before, and boomed to such an extent by his publisher as the ace of flying; the various complications eventually arising, and the outcome of several bets made, forcing our "aviator" in question to take the air, and compete against a French aviator of it appears some repute as the basis of the story. Needless to say to make the whole affair interesting our "aviator" after a very laughable course of instruction on terra firma forces himself in mid-air after dropping his book of instructions. Nevertheless he wins the air race in due course, much to the discomforture of his opponent, and finally falls, not out of his machine, but in love with one of the ladies interested in his welfare on Mother Earth. That is the brief synopsis of "Going Up."

The aeroplie used in the play it should be stated, is a "Bristol" two-seater biplane used in the Palestine Campaign, not however was it used on active service with its propeller put on the reverse way as in 'Going Up." Oh those Excelsior "mechanics."

Jerry Verno as Robert Street, our author-aviator, played the part exceedingly well, and proved once again how very popular he has become. Jerry Verno is clever, and if he does not go far, as they say, we shall be very much surprised.

Madeline Rossiter, as the telephone girl gave another excellent example of her great versatility. Her dancing number during the third act was repeatedly encored, and the e is never any question of Madelines popularity when she has the stage to herself.

Dolly Prince as Madeline Manners, played this small part quite charmingly.

Dora Dolaro as Grace Douglas, our author-aviator's ultimate choice, much in preference to flying, sang in her usual delightful manner; her principal number "If you look in her eyes" was quite the most pleasing feature of the performance.

Jack Crichton, as F. H. Douglas, the man very much responsible for the wagering, Eric Masters as Hopkinson Brown, Tom Scott as James Brookes, the publisher, repeatedly called "Brookesey" as a token of familiarity from his pals in general. Harry Reynolds as Jules Gaillard the French aviator, and Dan Mansfield as Sam Robinson, a "heavy weight" mechanic very very keen on flying but a great believer in "safety first."

To say nothing of Jerry Verno our author-aviator of whom we have already said much, were the principal distributors of the fun. The rest of the Cost ably supported them.

BANDMAN OPERA CO.

Bandman Opera Co.—The Bandman Opera Company is now entering upon the third week of its season in Bombay, and still there is no sign that the company has come to the end of its resources, for there will be at least two productions which have not before been presented in Bombay. For to-night and at the matinee tomorrow, for instance, we are to have "The New Shop Girl" from the London Gaiety. Then on Monday there is to be a repetition of "Afgar," the musical extravaganza which is in many respects the best of the Bandman productions—certainly the most elaborate. For Tuesday and Wednesday there is "Who's Hooper" from the Adelphi, in London, and an old favourite follows on Thursday and Friday in "The Maid of the Mountains," which will revive memories of a former Bandman Company. Then on Saturday, we are to have a repetition of "Oh! Joe'" with "Afgar" for the matinee on the following afternoon.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA.

Mary Miles Minter is always a popular actress in Bombay, and the exhibition of another of the films which feature this popular cinema star will be welcomed at the Excelsior. 'Beauty and the Rogue" is the title, and it wants but little intuition to discover that Miss Minter is the "Beauty" the rogue being a light fingered gentleman whom she endeavours to win back to paths of righteousness.

THE EMPIRE AND THE EMPRESS.

The final episodes of "The Son of Tarzan" which is being shown simultaneously at the Empire and the Empress Theatres contain many exciting incidents. Last week Meriem, the daughter of the jungle, was left in the care of "Tarzan" who with Lady Greystoke had gone to Africa to search for his lost son. She has now grown into a very charming young woman of the world unrecognizable in her modern clothes, as Korak found when he saw her and rescued her from a lion—and then ran away. More intrigue and plotting are shown in the film.

WEST-END CINEMA.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers have selected for this Divali Week a genuinely captivating picture for their West-End Programme. It is "Every Woman's Husband"—rather a startling title to begin with, featuring the cinema favourite Gloria Swanson in the role of a young inexperienced wife trying to establish a peaceful happy home for herself and her hubbey. Under the direction of her mother she begins by attempting to bring her somewhat wayward husband under the apron strings; but the game evidently does not thrive. It is one of the most delicious delineations of the present day social conditions and the picture is worth a visit. On Monday Messrs K. D. and Brothers are putting up—just for one day—the great French Literary Masterpiece "Les Miserables", featuring William Farnum.

GLOBE CINEMA.

The Indian Mythological Film at the Globe Cinema "Sati Soolochna"—proved to be an eminent success and Messrs. K. D. and brothers are compelled to repeat this strikingly fine picture by the Hindoostan Film Company during the ensuing Divali week. It is a chapter from the Ramayan and deals with one of the most interesting episodes of that great immortal poem.

ROYAL VISIT COMMITTEE OF LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 27.

A meeting of the Royal Visit Committee was held in the Lawrence Hall yesterday evening. There was a large and representative attendance and the Governor attended. The main business after the passing of a unanimous resolution to accord a hearty welcome to his Royal Highness was the appointment of a President and Reception Committee. The Hon. Sir Shadi Lal, Chief Justice, was appointed the President and then took the chair which was vacated by His excellency. Eleven seats on the reception committee of fifteen were filled, remaining four being left to the Reception Committee to fill in.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY CASE.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector R. B. Smith of C. I. D. made the following application:—

Sir, I beg to report that in connection with the Bank of Bombay Case, the Public Prosecutor has called upon the police to obtain a statement from a partner or manager of Messrs. Prabhaker Shilotri and Co. and the Shilotri Bank with a view to ascertaining whether certain cheques drawn by K. N. Banaji, an accused in the case, were handed to them and if so, by whom and for what purpose they were handed to them and credited to their account with the Bank of Bombay. Also to ascertain whether Soonderdas Govindrao Ranjit or K. N. Banaji had an account with the firm or bank.

The manager of the Bank in question was asked to furnish the information called for, and he replied on the 8th instant that facts called for were being collected.

Subsequently a letter was received asking that an officer of the C. I. D. be sent to the Bank.

On going to the Bank, I was informed that both K. N. Banaji and Soonderrao Govind Ranjit had accounts, but that no further information could be given unless the necessary order was received from a Magistrate.

In the circumstances, I respectfully request your Worship to kindly issue the necessary order under Section 6, Act XVIII of 1891 (Bankers' Act), to furnish certified copies of the accounts called for.

I beg to remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

R. B. SMITH.

His Worship after perusing the application remarked that this application showed that the police enquiry was not yet finished, on what ground then did the police request the learned Third Presidency Magistrate to withdraw the Bank case?

Inspector Smith: I am only acting on the instructions of the higher authorities.

His Worship: I cannot pass any order applied for ordering the Bank to produce the account books, etc., by the 5th proximo.

ALLEGED INTENT TO OUTRAGE MODESTY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Third Acting Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant McCulloch charged Ardeshir Rustomji Dubash (40), a Parsi, with criminal force to Premcooverbai, wife of Mulchand Hansbax and with intent to outrage her modesty.

Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused.

The defence brought several witnesses including Khan Bahadur Cawasji Jamshedji Patgara, Superintendent, C. I. D., who stated that he knew the accused for the last 10 years. He belonged to a respectable family and well conducted, but was a little impulsive. He had been once to the witness asking him to render help to ston the Parsi girls going astray.

Mr. Sorabji Edulji Warden stated that the accused belonged to a respectable family, but was a little impatient.

Inspector Dalton of Phalton Road Police Station stated that when he saw the complainant at the Police Station he mistook her as a Parsi lady, but he had had a side-view.

His Worship reserved judgment till the 4th proximo.

CASE AGAINST TICKET COLLECTORS.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, the two ticket collectors of Victoria Terminus Station, (1) A. X. Azvedo and (2) M. Hodginson appeared to answer the charge of causing hurt and abetment to Messrs. Jivraj Gokuldas Nensi and Jamnadas Gokuldas Nensi, the facts of which are already reported in these columns.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai with Mr. F. E. Nariman appeared for the complainants, while the accused were defended by Mr. M. B. Kolasker, Bar.-at-Law.

Mr. Kolasker stated to the Court that the two defence witnesses being still ill, they would not be able to attend the Court, and, therefore, he closed his case.

Mr. Callaliari, the Station Superintendent, then submitted the extracts from Assistant Station Master's diary regarding the complaint which Mr. Nensi had entered against the accused.

Mr. Kolasker at this stage closed his case, but before doing so he put a supplementary statement of accused No. 2 in which he put witness summons which was served against him.

Mr. Kolasker then on behalf of the accused addressing the Court said there was a big rush of passengers on Cocoanut Fair Day.

His Worship: It is already admitted that there was a big rush. You please confine your address to the fact of assault whether assault was made or not.

Continuing Mr. Kolasker said he had evidence to prove that assault was not committed. There is a discrepancy of time. Then when the complainant was in the crowd how could it be possible for accused to assault him in such a big crowd?

Counsel then said it was impossible for these two lads to push a crowd of 500 to 700 passengers.

His Worship here said that it was a pity that his suggestion of settlement was not acted upon. He hoped however that they will still be better advised.

The case was then postponed to the 8th of November.

CORONER'S COURTS.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on the body of Joze Rodrigues (18), who died in the J. J. Hospital on Thursday morning.

The evidence showed that on the 8th instant two boys were quarrelling near Reay Road when they were separated by the deceased. Thereupon one Isab Karim came and gave some slaps to the deceased and also dealt some blows with a leather belt. Rodrigues was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died.

The jury returned a verdict of death from rupture of enlarged spleen and pneumonia resulting therefrom, the rupture of the spleen having been caused apparently by his having been struck on the left side with a belt by Isab Karim.

PATHAN HANGS HIMSELF.

Another inquest was held on the body of a Pathan named unknown, who was found hanging by the neck from the railing of the J. J. Hospital compound yesterday.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

MILL SITUATION IN AHMEDABAD.

ONLY 8 STOP WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 27.

A telephone message received in Bombay from Ahmedabad this afternoon says that out of fifty mills there, only eight, whose workmen are not members of any Union, are not working.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

A shock of slight intensity was recorded on the Bombay Seismograph on 27th October at 4 hours 36 minutes (Indian standard Time).

RACING IN WESTURN INDIA.

PROSPECTUSES FOR BOMBAY SEASON.

The prospectuses for the big meeting and the first eleven extra meetings of the Bombay season, 1921-22, and show that the season will commence on the 10th December, 1921, and will continue to the first week in March, 1922. There will be altogether twenty-days of racing, and the programmes of the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th extra meetings, which will follow the big meeting, will be published later.

The programmes show that the stakes offered for the first eleven extras total Rs. 4,47,500 while the stakes for the big meeting amount to Rs. 4,38,500, exclusive of the value of the five cups offered. For the extras there will be three races for all horses, three for four-year-olds only, one for three and four-year-olds only, one for three-year-olds only, one for three-year-olds in the third division, ten for horses in the first and second divisions, eleven for horses in the second division, four for horses in the second and third divisions, eleven for horses in the third division, five for first and second class Arabs, three for second class Arabs, three for third class Arabs, two for newly landed Arabs, three for first and second class Arabponies, two for second division Arab ponies, three for third division Arab ponies and two for newly landed Arab ponies.

For the big meeting, the dates for which are 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th and 18th February, 1922, there are three races for all horses, seven for first class horses, one for second and third division horses, six for horses in the second division, seven for third class horses, one for four-year-olds, five for Arabs in the first and second division, one for second class Arabs, three for Arab ponies, 14 hands and under in the first and second division and one for Arab ponies in the second class. In addition to the usual cups, the Maharaja of Patiala is presenting a gold cup value Rs. 2,500 for a race for first class horses. This will be a handicap event over a mile, and the added money for it will be Rs. 23,000. Another new race will be the Western India Champion Stakes for horses four-years old which has already closed with fifty entries. The value of the race is the same as that for the Western India Derby, which was run during the last Poona season, namely, Rs. 50,000, and the conditions too are similar.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL.

An interesting match will take place on the Cooperage today between the K.S.L.I. and a team representing Bombay. A very strong eleven has been selected from amongst the leading players of the Garrison to represent Bombay and the K.S.L.I. will be again severely tested. The object of the match is to give the latter team a strong practice game prior to their visit to Poona to take part in the Divisional Tournament there.

There will be a charge of annas eight (Rs. 0/8/0) for the stand seats which will be handed over to charity.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVEGATION CO.

ANNUAL MEETING POSTPONED.

The annual general meeting of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company Limited was held yesterday at the Morarji Goculdas Hall. Mr. Lallabhai Samaldas presiding.

The Chairman said some suggestions had been made in "The Chronicle" by Mr. Bharucha about the report. He had said that no dividend should be paid to the shareholders and that the agents should give up their commission. These questions had been considered by the directors and they had come to the conclusion that by not giving any dividend to the shareholders they would create much dissatisfaction among them. They had quite realised the necessity of carrying a large sum to the depreciation fund. About the agents giving up their commission, he had been authorised by Mr. Narolum to say that he was quite willing to give up his commission of Rs. 110,000 provided the shareholders were willing to forego their dividend. The whole sum would then go towards the depreciation fund. He only wanted to know the wishes of the shareholders so that the Board might be guided accordingly.

Mr. W. D. Halbasi suggested in view of the shareholders having received the report late, that the meeting should be postponed.

The Chairman said in some cases the shareholders had received the reports rather late, but it was all due to the mistake of the Post Office. But the meeting was held after due notice in the Press. He had no objection to the postponement of the meeting.

Mr. Habai there moved an amendment that the meeting should be postponed.

This was duly seconded.

One shareholder said he was opposed to not think they would be benefitted by an not think they would be benevtted by an adjournment.

The amendment was there put to vote and was defeated on a show of hands, only 22 voting in favour and 45 against.

Mr. Hullasi asked for a poll and the chairman said as this world involve lot of labour, it was better that the meeting should be adjourned to a late 15 days hence This was agreed to by the shareholders.

The meeting the dispersed.

1820 SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION

REPRESENTATIVES TO VISIT INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., Oct. 29.

Durban.—The Conference of the Executive of 1820 Settlers' Association, over which Brigadier-General Crewe presided, has decided to send representatives to India to secure the retiring officers as settlers.

JOCKEY CLUB CUP RESULTS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., Oct. 29.

The Jockey Club Cup resulted as follows:—

Nippon	1
Harrior	2
Flamboyant	3

Betting:—8 to 1 against
15 to 8 against.
11 to 8 on.

Three ran. Won by short head. Three-quarters of length separated second and third.

RELIEF MEASURES FOR THE POOR.

VICEROY'S BANQUET SPEECH.

VICEROY'S CAMP, SRINAGAR, Oct. 27.

In the course of his speech at the State Banquet H. E. Viceroy said:—

Amid all the beauty of this glorious country one is tempted to forget for a moment that there are such things as poverty and sorrow. But even Kashmir's life has not been without its shadows and the shortage and abnormally high cost of the staple food grains in the city of Srinagar and elsewhere in Kashmir have caused very severe distress to the poorer classes of the people. The problem of reducing high prices and of collecting and bringing the grain into the cities is one of the great difficulties and complexities and as your Highness has said the measures so far taken though they have given temporary relief have not provided a radical cure for the evil. Your Highness with your long experience of Kashmir has realised the only effective remedy is the assumption by the State of complete control and the appointment of an influential and competent board directly responsible to your Highness which will organise and coordinate the various agencies and departments to be employed in the acquisition, transport and distribution of the staple food grains. These measures are the keystones of the system which your Highness has decided to introduce and as I have learnt this evening has now actually been introduced and I congratulate your Highness warmly on coming to so wise a decision and I congratulate your people on the beneficent effect it will have. There will be legislation to be undertaken in order to enforce the State control of the produce, to constitute summary courts and to prevent the holding up of stocks. Special tribunals will be needed also for settling the payment by instalments of debts due from the villagers to the waddars and special arrangement will have to be made for facilitating the transport of grain from the villages into the cities. In meeting these and other urgent requirements your Highness should find in the Board of Control a most efficient instrument and I am glad to know that you have decided to give them ample powers for dealing with the situation. I am sure that all wish them success in their high mission and we hope and believe that the wise measures your Highness has determined to introduce will lead to a final and happy solution of this most difficult problem.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS.

Your Highness has also alluded to your recent inauguration of an Executive Council to assist you in the administration of the State and with instructions to devote themselves as one of their first duties to the framing of a scheme for a representative assembly. A High Court with three judges is also about to be brought into being. These measures will, I am sure, have the effect of improving the administrative and judicial machinery of the State and will have the advantage of associating the various communities of Jammu and Kashmir with the working of the state machine. I trust that the great decentralization in work will afford a welcome relief to your Highness and conduce to the greater welfare and contentment of your people. I need not say that both in the working of these reforms and also in dealing with the Shali question your Highness will always find in me and in my Resident a sincere friend on whose advice and support you may confidently rely.

VICEROY AT SRINAGAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SRINAGAR, Oct. 27.

The Viceroy visited the State Silk Factory and Technical Institute where an exhibition of Kashmir arts and industries was in honour of His Excellency arranged. A State banquet was held last evening at the Maharaja's palace when speeches were exchanged. Magnificent display of fireworks followed the close of the function. The Viceroy and the Countess of Reading will be entertained by the Maharaja at a garden party at Nishat Bagh on Dhal Lake this afternoon and will leave Srinagar to-morrow.

KULNA FAMINE RELIEF FUND

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.

	Rs.
The Captain Bhatia Volunteer Corps	900
Hon. Secretary, Kamara Saraswat Mandla Sanaj	75
Bai Meherbai N. Phirozshah through Mr. Byram N. Khambata	75
Bai Manekbai Munchershaw Sethna through Mr. Byram N. Khambata	10
Messrs. Tribhuvandas Purjeevandas & Co	25
Mr. S. H. Shroff	25
Seth Lukhmidas Bhimji Rowji	25
The Paisa Fudn Glass Works	15/9
Mr. B. N. Motiwalla	20
"Krishnatnaji"	10
Bhomla Raika	6
Through the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle":—	
Mr. J. L. Patel	25
S. V. K.	11
Mr. C. J. Shia	10
Mr. Burjorji Bijonji	5
The Kanara Mutual Benefit Society	35
In grateful remembrance of late Dr. Framroze K. Kayarana from nephew (2nd Instalment)	50
Mr. P. W. Chitale	5
Mr. A. V. Seth, Surat	10
Mr. Yeshwant Gopal Sirgondekar	5
Mr. Kalidas Narandas	2
Mr. G. L. P. & D. V. D.	2
Collections by Mr. Dalal:—	
Messrs. B. K. Nicholson and others	20
Mr. D. M. Printer	3
Messrs. R. J. M. and P. J. M.	10
Mr. M. D. J.	5
Mr. N. M. D.	5
Mr. D. G.	2
Mr. Amarchand Mangaldas	15
Mr. P. M. V.	5
One Parsi and Mrs. S. P. Rana	10
Mr. N. Dwackadas	5
Mr. N.	5
Mr. R. D. S.	5
Mr. R. N. and anothers	5/4
Mr. R. K. Prabhu	10
Total	1,483.13

October 28.

C. MUKHERJEA,
Representative,
Khulna Famine Relief Fund,
C/o Anand & Co., 23, Medows Street,
Bombay.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

APPRECIATES MR. HORNIMAN'S SERVICES.

A general meeting of the Bombay Humanitarian League was held on Thursday evening at the offices of the League, 309, Shrok Bazar. Among those present were Messrs. Lallubhai D. Jhaveri (Acting President of the League), Harjivan Valji, Lalbhai Kallianbhai, Maganlal M. Shah, Hathibhai and others. Mr. Lallubhai D. Jhaveri took the chair. Mr. Chunganlal P. Nanavaty read an interesting report of the work done by the League during the period August 1918 to June 1921. Touching reference was made in the report to the invaluable services rendered by Mr. B. G. Horniman as President of the League and the loss sustained by them all by his absence. The report also dwelt on the selfless devotion and pioneer work done by Mr. Lallubhai D. Jhaveri and Mr. Labhshankar Laxmidas. The audited statement of accounts and the report were both adopted unanimously.

The President, before putting the report to vote, made a short speech touching the absence of Mr. Horniman from the meeting in circumstances that had been rendered peculiarly sad. Mr. Lallubhai paid a graceful compliment to Mr. Horniman, whose love and devotion to the cause of human tarianism was second to that of no one, and he hoped that the time would soon come when they would have him back in their midst to carry on unintermpted a vigorous propaganda on behalf of the cause. Mr. Lallubhai also spoke in terms of praise of the work done by Mr. Nanavaty to further the objects of the League.

The following resolution was next moved and passed unanimously: "that this meeting of the Bombay Humanitarian League places on record its appreciation of the services of its President—B. G. Horniman, both to the League and to the cause of humanitarianism in general and the dumb, inarticulate creation in particular. Further, the League reiterates its confidence in Mr. Horniman and hopes that the Government of Bombay will without delay raise the embargo put on his movements, so as to enable his return to India at an early date, that he may give to the League his invaluable guidance and support."

Short speeches were made in commending the resolution to the meeting, and emphasis was laid on the humanitarian aspect of Mr. Horniman's work and his love and kindness towards animals she resolution was passed enthusiastically.

The meeting was brought to a close with a vote of thanks to the acting President—Mr. Lallubhai D. Jhaveri, for the very able and ungrudging manner in which he had carried out the very arduous duties of President during Mr. Horniman's absence.

Immediately after the above meeting another meeting was held to elect ten members to the general committee of the League, and the following gentlemen were only elected: Messrs. Lakhmidas Ravji Tavisel; Lalbhai Kallianbhai; Khurshedji Wadia; Jamnadas M. Mehta; Dr. N. V. Dharale; Harjivan Valji: R. Venkat Ram; Hirjibhai Ghelbhai; Motilal Mulji and Mughjibhai Thoban.

KERALA RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir, I have received the following telegram from Mr. K. P. Kesava Menon, Secretary, Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, Calicut under yesterday's date:—

"Congress relief work progressing steadily. Over seven thousand refugees under our protection now. Number increasing hourly. Funds exhausting."

Ramuni Menon who has come at the request of the Kera Relief Fund. Malabar Residents' Committee Bombay has already arrived here.—Yours, etc.

P. R. MENON,
Secretary Kerala Relief Fund,
Malabar Resident Committee.

Krishna Building,
No. 1, Parel, Oct. 27.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, October 29, 1921.

A CHALLENGE.

The House of Lords has tried to raise some wind on topics like the supposed discontent in the Indian Civil Service and so on, not excluding the Moplah revolt. Leaving alone the Sydenhamite reactionaries, we find that the Under-Secretary for India and the late Viceroy are hardly able to understand the spirit and the meaning underlying the "revolt of the East" against Western domination. Lord Chelmsford was constrained to admit "that the dominating factor in the Indian situation is the race and colour issue," but he tried to explain it away as something not peculiar to India alone but to the wide world. He must have considered it too damaging to British prestige and racial pride to admit that the issue in India was not going to be settled by the offer of Kindergarten reforms or the dilution of an exploded system of Government. The meaning of Non-co-operation is far deeper than that; it is a protest unprecedented in history against the continuance of a system of Government that has emasculated the manhood of India and imposed upon it a form of subjection that is more dangerous because it is subtle.

Lord Lytton said "that most of the trouble in India arose from Mahomedan discontent with the Turkish Peace Treaty." That is undoubtedly true in a measure. But what has British statesmanship done to extricate itself from the mire of hypocrisy into which it knowingly took a plunge before the signing of the still-born Treaty of Sevres which is the gravest peril to the stability of the Empire yet experienced? The London conference was a blunder of the first magnitude, because Mr. Lloyd George wanted to ride the high horse with the Muslim delegation from India. A satisfactory Turco-Greek peace can never be secured so long as men like Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Curzon and other anti-Turks are allowed to have their own way in the counsels of the Empire. The forced visit to India of the Prince of Wales, which is being hastened, inspite of the open and declared opposition of the people, on political grounds, is not likely to restore the vanishing faith of the people or make for amity, peace and goodwill between India and Great Britain. While there is no personal feeling behind the opposition to the Prince's visit, people have realized that the bureaucracy is trying to exploit royalty for its own ends, and inspite of the inspired panegyrics in the Tory-cum-capitalist Press of England, the Prince's visit is bound to prove most inopportune, and to deepen the feeling of discontent in this country.

The Lords' debate on the Indian situation was characterized by a singular lack of information and breadth of outlook which is not surprising. But Lord Lytton's gratuitous reiteration of "complete confidence" in Lord Willingdon and his Government is reminscent of what was done two years ago in the case of the Punjab. His statement that if there was to be any extension of self-Government, it must be the result of the proved experience, and not because demands had been made by individuals, shows that our "masters" and their mentality remain unchanged. If the Government of India Act, which proclaims to the world the arrogant claim of the British Parliament and people to determine the time when and stages by which India is to be given "doles" of self-Government, is an insult to the self-respect of her people, Lord Lytton's statement is a challenge which the Indian people will take up. The whole of Nationalist India will welcome the exposition of British opinion towards India and Indian affairs afforded by the Lords' debate as a fresh stimulus to them to realize that their salvation rests in their own hands, and translate into action the mandate of their Parliament—the Congress.

JUDICIAL WHITEWASHING.

We have on previous occasions referred to the amazing judgment in the Dharwar case. Mr. Waterfield seems to have early in the day—that is when the proceedings were still at the committal stage before a Special Magistrate—given indication of a rather unusual interest to see that the accused were defended though they had decided not to defend themselves. Certain local pleaders practising at the Sessions Court seem to have been privately sent for by Mr. Waterfield and hints were dropped to them to this effect. We cannot believe that any judicially-minded person, much less a Judge, who knew or even expected that the accused would be sent up before him for trial, would at that stage betray an extra-judicial solicitude in unwilling and unbelieving accused being defended. Mr. Waterfield's remark, in the course of an unjudicial pronouncement, that "the accused if innocent, have only themselves to blame if they are convicted on account of their refusal to call evidence," lends colour to the view that he allowed himself to be carried away by some sort of prejudice against the accused. In fact, it seemed—and our view is strengthened by Mr. Waterfield's final rigmarole—that he misconceived his functions as a judge in attempting the vindication of official prestige and voluntarily giving the officials a certificate of merit, because they were alleged to be guilty of very serious crimes against humanity, though, as everyone is well aware, that was not in issue before the Court. On this point, Mr. Waterfield was even requested by one of the accused to express no opinion. But Mr. Waterfield must needs express his opinion, and the explanation he has offered in his judgment for a gratuitous infliction is that "very serious allegations have been made throughout the case against Shivlingappa and other Polic officers (what about Mr. Painter?) who are described as murderers." But these allegations had been made even before Mr. Waterfield came on the scene, and why he should have felt constrained to arrogate to himself the role of championing the police is not altogether inexplicable in view of the judgment. The impression is difficult to avoid that Mr. Waterfield had betrayed a prejudice against the accused, and it seems to us that that very prejudice has driven him to put child-like trust in the innocence, purity of motive and patient forbearance of the Police at Dharwar and accept their story as truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

As an instance in point, we may refer to the following observations recorded by Mr. Waterfield:—

> "As regards the allegation that the wounded were left uncared for the Collector tells us that he at once asked the persons to go for tongas and several left promising to do so. He cannot be blamed for their failure to return. But he was not content with merely sending for tongas, he did his best to ease the suffering of the boy who was lying wounded and at his request Doctor Kirloskar remained and assisted in placing the boy in a Dhamni when at last one was obtained. It is argued that the boy might have been sent to the Hospital, in the District Superintendent of Police's motor, as had been done in the case of constable Babli Dhondi. But no question was put to him about it and Mr. Smith the Assistant Superintendent of Police tells us that he used the motor on his own authority while the Collector and the District Superintendent of Police were examining the scene of offence. It seems quite reasonable to infer that the use of the motor did not occur to Mr. Painter especially as he expected the tongas which several persons had promised to fetch. Or it may have been that the motor was required to be kept in readiness in case it was necessary to send an urgent message to Headquarters or elsewhere. I find therefore that the charge of callousness in the treatment of the wounded is absolutely unfounded."

But Dr. Kirloskar, who gave his statement to the Congress Committee long before the time of Mr. Painter's evidence in the Sessions Court, and, as we are informed, in his interview with the Hon. Mr. Hayward on the 16th of July, had a different story to tell of how until he appeared on the scene about 10 or 10-30 p.m. after assisting Dr. Shirhatti in attending to the needs of many wounded persons who sought aid in his dispensary, Mr. Painter and his eminent colleagues did not seem to realise that there were wounded and dying persons still lying about the scene of the shooting, unattended to. According to independent account, the discovery of the third body—that is of the boy—was not made till Dr. Kirloskar was about to leave the place, when he brought the matter to Mr. Painter's notice, and after examining the boy, told him there was no hope of the boy's recovery. It may not be pertinent for Mr. Waterfield to take extra-judicial notice of such statement, but surely there was nothing to prevent him from calling Dr. Kirloskar as a Court witness. His name had been mentioned by Mr. Painter during his examination, and we believe Dr. Kirloskar had voluntarily written to the Court that he could and was willing to give evidence on material points. There were others, besides, who had written to the Court offering to give, if summoned, useful evidence. But Mr. Waterfield said to himself, "Oh, no; it is none of my business. I have already heard the truthful, honest and straightforward Police Constables and that should be enough to convince me of the guilt of the accused." As a matter of fact, in one portion of the judgment, Mr. Waterfield lays down the dictum: "It is, however, difficult to see how better evidence could be obtained than that of the police (!) who endeavoured to disperse the mob, the liquor contractors and servants who were in their shops at the time of the riot, and persons who were present in the crowd, whether the conduct of these last made them criminally liable or not!" Indeed, "it is difficult to see," we dare say, especially when one is gifted with an infallible mentality like Mr. Waterfield's. He has a faith in the Police and their veracity and conscientiousness which will be hard to match, even among the judiciary in this country, and it is no wonder that the persons whom the public believe to be wrongly accused of crimes, that they are not guilty of, are punished. We are not quite sure if this is an exclusive feature of the kind of "British Justice" that Lord Reading is going to rehabilitate in this country. Such judicial whitewashing, as is indulged in by Mr. Waterfield, might bring solatium to erring officials, but it will not restore public confidence.

OFFICIAL PROVOCATION.

The press note issued by the Government of Bombay in respect of Municipalities declining to receive grants in aid for education appears to have immensely pleased quarters which always seek to uphold official prestige regardless of the rightness or wrongness of the official position. An Allahabad Anglo-Indian contemporary is so much overjoyed at the "firm" tone of the press note that it hastens to recommend to other provincial administrations to take a leaf out of the Government of Bombay's book. Our contemporary, however, is mistaken in imagining that the official communique has come as "bombshell" to the offending Municipalities—as is evident from the resolution passed by the Ahmedabad Municipality. They are not at all surprised at the provocative tactics of Government, for when provocation is in high favour in official circles, the independent-spirited local bodies could not but expect that Government, having tried pacific means of breaking the back of the movement, would resort to violent methods to achieve their object. There are two such methods open to Government: one is to suppress these Municipalities, arbitrarily by an executive fiat; the other is to incite individual citizens or a recalcitrant minority to obstructive and destructive tactics so that it may appear to undiscerning eyes that the destruction of the Municipality was secured not by officials but by the citizens themselves. The former tactics would have been manlier, but Government have chosen the latter. The step constitutes a challenge to the rate-payers and the public of the cities concerned, which we may be sure they will not fail to take up manfully. The supporters of the official action do not stop at merely provoking the minority to disregard the majority and thereby providing a lesson in constitutional methods, but also seek to discredit the latter by deliberate misrepresentation. We are told that the "extremist politicians" who compose these majorities have managed to swamp the Municipal committees "by dint of mob terror at election times." It is in gross perversion of the truth such as this that justification for official actions is sought for. The "Pioneer's" notions of local self-Government are peculiar. It writes as if the Municipalities derive their authority not from the citizens but from the Government alone. "The Municipal committees exist" we are told, "as the result of the organisation of the Government and its officers. The elections which produce their personnel are held under Government sanction and control." Why not contend that because the police maintain order near the election booths, the Municipal committee derives its authority from these guardians of public safety? What has the non-acceptance of a Government grant to do with the powers of "sanction" and "control" exercised by Government? If the Municipal committee is not to exercise any discretion in respect of what it will receive and what it will spend, then the farce of local self-Government may be ended forthwith and the "benevolent autocracy" of the "heaven-born" may be set up in all cities. Then there would be no more bother of having to overcome "definance of the higher administration." Why do not the Government of Bombay try this straightforward and highly simple course, instead of inciting internecine warfare?

Notes of the Day.

"Liberals" and the U. P. Government.

The attempt of the United Provinces Government to rush the Oudh Rent Bill through the Council, while they know that the divergence of feeling over the measure is most acute, is strongly to be condemned. The Government members do not appear to have profited by the lesson of the Bareli disturbances and to realise that if the Bill is passed in its present shape the present tension between the tenantry and the zemindars might reach the danger point once again, with possible disastrous consequences. Efforts to come to a compromise have failed so far, because the Zemindars are reluctant to concede hereditary rights of occupancy to their tenants. But unless this right is granted there will be no end to the grievances of the ryot. It is strange that the Government of the United Provinces—we do not know who all are included in the vague term "Government"—should have given any assurance to the Zemindars behind the back of the Council, the public and the tenantry of the province, to support their claims regardless of the justness or otherwise of such claims. Even now when the Bill is actually before the Council, the spokesmen of Government have not taken the trouble to acquaint the Council and the public with the exact nature of this private assurance they have given to the Zemindars. But that the Government are not ashamed and are not withdrawing from their false position can be seen from the fact that they are solidly backing up the Zemindar members in the Council and are even trying to convince the tenants and their sympathisers, the "Liberals," that the deprivation of hereditary rights will not be a great hardship to them! Nay, they are seeking to represent that the tenants far from being alarmed at the provisions of the Bill are quite satisfied with the measure!

Fruits of "Cooperation."

These official tactics are driving even the avowed cooperators with the bureaucracy to desperation and well they might. But, we cannot blame the Government of the United Provinces. The blame for the present plight of the "Cooperators" must rest with themselves. They have been pampering and praising the local bureaucracy as "Cooperators" nowhere else have done and they have been describing Sir Harcourt Butler's regime as the very perfection of democracy—all because the Indian Ministers, owing to their ready subservience to official policy, are admitted to the official conclaves and have the honour of signing their names to decrees which their bureaucratic colleagues decide to issue in "the interests of the public." If the "Cooperators" now find that the bureaucrats have other and greater "loves" and that they have been betrayed, they have to thank themselves. On the other hand, the Zemindars, because of the secret support of the official world, are not only stubbornly refusing to concede to the tenants their just rights, but, like a petted child, are clamouring for more privileges for themselves. They demand a permanent settlement! The disillusionment of the Zemindars, like that of the "Liberals", will not be long in coming, because the bureaucracy is only human and cannot satisfy all interests, especially when they are mutually antagonistic. For the present, however, it appears certain that with a view to keep in good humour the landed interests, the Government of the United Provinces will be obliged to sacrifice the interests of millions of ryots. Such are the fruits of latter-day "cooperation"!

Mysterious Ways.

The ways of the Government of Bombay are sometimes quite mysterious. It will be remembered that at the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas moved a resolution asking for the appointment of a committee to go fully into the question of brothel-keeping. Mr. Hayward, speaking for the Government, assured the Council that Government had already decided to appoint an influential Committee to enquire into the whole matter and that they were in communication with those whom they wanted to serve on the Committee. Mr. Kanji withdrew his resolution and in doing so expressed the hope that the Government would not wait for months, (as they had done in another case in which the member was interested), but that the Committee would be appointed soon. Mr. Hayward, it seemed from what followed, was indignant that even such a mild reflection should be made on the Government and he emphatically reiterated that they were "already in communication with the gentlemen" whom they proposed to appoint on the Committee. A month has passed by, and yet the "communications with the gentlemen" appear to be still progressing! It shows that Mr. Kanji was justified in his fear that there would be inordinate delay, and no one need wonder that in matters of greater import delays should be the order of the day. Perhaps, Mr. Hayward will explain!

A Wise Decision.

Dr. N. A. F. Moss seems to have a queer notion of the proprieties of things. In his zeal to put an end to the observance of Bombay Time, in the municipal office, he brands all those who have pleaded or are pleading for the retention of such Time as the protagonists of a bogus cause. What a reflection this remark constitutes not only on the memory of "The Father of the Corporation," but on the Corporation also, which had from time to time declared that the observance of Bombay Time is essential in the interests of the community at large! One could have appreciated Dr. Moos' arguments if he had pleaded that whatever the necessity in the past for observing Bombay Time, circumstances had materially altered and that the majority of the citizens would not mind a change to Standard Time. Instead of saying this Dr. Moos, in the plenitude of his wisdom and astronomical knowledge, declares all those who do not see eye to eye with him as ignoramuses and upholders of a bogus cause! Dr. Moos does not seem to realise that sentiment plays a large part in human affairs and that a public body like the Corporation cannot shut its eyes to the sentiments of a very large class of people, however unreasonable or childish such sentiments might appear to persons who are guided or who imagine they are guided by reason alone. In view of the desire generally expressed that the choice of a proper time for Bombay should be left to the enlarged Corporation, the present Corporation did well to postpone a decision till its successor comes to grapple with the question.

INDIA AND EMPIRE.

INEVITABLE REACTION.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

IV*

I have given in my last article a story relating to an event, which happened in my own life, and brought home to me with terrible force the true facts concerning India's yoke under a foreign rule. Another event happened shortly afterwards which drove still deeper into my heart the iron wound of this subjection and made me understand its meaning, even more unmistakably than I had done hitherto. I was at Allahabad, in the year 1908, and I readily made there many friends among leading barristers and pleaders. Late one evening, we were settled talking together about the condition of the country. When it was past midnight, and the talk had gone forward with the utmost freedom, one of my friends (who is now dead) said to me, "All of us here are obliged to meet every day, officially the government officers who are Englishmen. We cannot speak to them openly. We have to say one thing to them, and another thing among ourselves." I was startled and shocked at his statement and said to him,—"Do you mean to say this goes on all day long?" He replied "Yes, all day long and every day of our lives." The rest of those who were present corroborated his words. They told me that such a double life was inevitable, under foreign rule, unless a man was a saint, or a 'manatma.'

Abuse of Authority.

One further instance, of a different kind, occured not long after, which opened my eyes still further. I was coming one day through the Kashmer Gate, when one of our College Professors, who was a brave and good man met in a state of great indignation at a cruel wrong he had just witnessed. On the College cricket ground which was close at hand a brutal policeman had assaulted a sweet-meat seller, and when this Professor had protested the policeman had summoned two other police-men to his aid, who happened to be passing by, and the three of them together had kicked with their heavy boots the sweetmeat seller, while he was lying on the ground. They had also assaulted my friend himself. I asked my friend, who was still in a white heat of indignation, to come with me at once to the Deputy Commissioner and report the matter. But he refused. The police, he said, were part of the foreign system, and they were also a close corporation protected by the foreign government. He might be able, with my help, to get justice in this case, but he would be a marked man in the future. And as sure as night followed day, some charge would be brought up against them, in order to take revenge; and the foreign government would never throw over their own underlings by means of whom they kept their power and control. "Mr. Andrews" he said to me, "you may think me a coward, but you as an Englishman have no idea what this police system, under a foreign government, means to Indians. The police loot the people right and left with absolute impunity. They take to themselves all the power, which is in the hands of the English, and then abuse it. And every subordinate government official, under this rule, does the same."

Geographical Influence.

My next line of thought, in this matter of a permanent remaining within the British Empire, was in a digerent direction. I began to see, as a foreigner, in a foreign country, what a predominant part Geography and climate play in fashioning national life. While I firmly believe that human nature is the same all the world over, and that isolated individuals by spiritual conquest, can acclimatise themselves to any surroundings, I can also see that this unnatural effort is not required by God from whole peoples. They can best fulfil their own place in the divine Providence and order of the World by remaining true to their highest nature in their own climatic surroundings, eliminating more and more the passions of the brute. They are not called upon to go outside their nature. They are meant by God to correspond naturally and simply to the climate and soil from whence they sprang, just as a flower grows best in its own congenial soil.

Tension and Distortion.

Yet, if India were indefinitely within the British Empire, as an integral part of its structure, the result inevitably would be, that the whole system and climate (as it were) of life, which was temperamentally suited to the Briton in his cold, sunless Northern Islands, would be imposed, in a greater or lesser degree, upon the Indian, who lives for his whole life within the belt of the world's greatest heat and under its most powerful sunshine. This would surely lead, more and more, to a distinct warping and distorting of both the Indian character itself, and also of the Indian system and manners of life.

We can easily see, even to-day how restless and dissatisfied modern educated Indians have often become, on account of English acclimatisation. In their case, however, there is reason for this because, with those who enter the larger world of men and things a certain amount of accommodation may be necessary. But it would be fatally unnatural if this artificially acquired temperament of accommodation penetrated the masses of the Indian population, who never have any need to change their habits to meet changes of environment. For the very beauty of their village lives as they are lived at present, lies in the fact that they are so intimately close to nature and in harmony with their surroundings. Their life has found its unity. It would be fatally useless for them to adopt all kinds of strange western habits, utterly unsuited to their environment, merely because of the facile immitation of a subservient race, which tries to copy its rulers even in things that are injurious.

Artificial Environment.

Thus it will be seen, from what I have

(Continued on page 11.)

*Previous articles in the series appeared on Oct. 19, 11, 19 and 21 respectively.

"GUILTY OF REPEATING QURAN."

PRINCE OF WALE'S TOUR.

EMOTIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS

"MORNING POST'S" OUTBURST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.
Recd. 9 a.m. Oct. 28.

A note of confidence that the Prince of Wales' tour is well-advised and will be fraught with the greatest good pre-dominates the leaders in the morning papers. The difficulties of the present situation are described as merely a sort of growing pains inseparable from the transitional period and the fact that the Prince's visit has not been cancelled on account of the somewhat troubled conditions is only held to heighten the Prince's confidence in the good sense of his Indian subjects. The supreme need of the moment as emphasised notably by the "Chronicle" and the "Times" is infinite patience and toleration. The latter points out that the King-Emperor and the British people are still the trustees for the welfare of the Indian peoples whom Britain helped to guide into the forefront of nations. Much remains to be done but the work cannot be rushed. In the meantime the Prince of Wales bears the good wishes of the Empire and departs to strengthen the golden link uniting Britain and India, namely the Crown. The "Chronicle" trusts that the Prince's tact and transparent goodness of purpose will once again stand him in good stead and assures Indians that the British people honestly wish to see the fullest advantage taken of the constitutional reforms which have provided Indians with the ladder of political self-development. The "Morning Post" alone interposes a note of interrogation regarding the wisdom of the visit and asks why the Prince should be selected to repair Mr. Montagu's blunders in "awakening the masses of India from their apathetic contentment with the enthusiastic help of his friend, Gandhi." The "Post" pays a striking tribute to the Prince of Wales' personal qualities saying that he has proved his mettle in peace and war, is endowed with tact and intelligence, is a true sportsman and athlete, yet never subordinates affairs of the State to his own pleasure.

The "Telegraph" is convinced that the charm of manners, modesty and sincerity which so deeply impressed the Australians, the Canadians and the Americans will not fail with the people so emotional, kindly and courteous as the Indians of most castes and sects are, when they are not stimulated to passion by fanaticism and prejudice and who, if they have been able to pass thtir lives in "apathetic contentment" it is because they have rested secure under the shelter of a system of law and justice of which the Imperial Crown of Britain is the symbol and pledge.

PRINCE STARTS FOR INDIAN TOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. Oct. 27.

The Prince of Wales left Victoria at noon on the start of his Indian tour, and said farewell to the King and the Queen, the Duke of Connaught, and other members of the Royal family and to all the Cabinet ministers. Before entering the train tre Prince conversed with Mr. Lloyd-George. There was great public enthusiasm when the train left, to which the Prince responded by waving farewell from the carriage window. The Duke of York and Prince Henry accompanied him to Portsmouth.

Although for enveloped London the sun was shining at Portsmouth when the Prince boarded the "Renown."

A salute of twenty-one was fired from the "Victory." There was no speech-making. The "Renown" sailed at four this afternoon. the Prince on the deck acknowledging the cheers of the crowd ashore. the cruiser "Dunedin" has joined the "Renown" at spithead.

MANCHESTER'S SOLICITED FOR INDIA.

PRINCE'S VISIT FRAUGHT WITH GOOD WILL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 8 p.m. Oct. 28.

A message from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to the Prince of Wales wishing him a pleasant and successful journey and safe return, emphasises the Chamber's interest in the momentous journey not only from the view point of the Empire, but because of extensive commercial relations between India and Manchester. "By nowhere more than by Manchester have the development and progress of India been watched with sympathy and interest; and the significance of the bond of Empire regarding India is thoroughly appreciated," says the message. The Chamber fully realises the unique service the Prince of Wales is rendering the Empire by his visit. The wonderful results of the Prince's recent tour show how well-fitted he is to carry out the task in a way that will ensure its signal success. The Chamber is sure that the population of India will appreciate the message of goodwill which the Prince's visit is intended to convey.

RECONSTRUCTION OF WIRTH CABINET

THREE MEMBERS OF FORMER CABINET OMITTED.

BERLIN IN MOURNING OVER UPPER SILESIAN DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. Oct. 28.

Berlin.—The reconstruction of the Wirth Cabinet shews that Von Rathenau, Minister of Reconstruction, Von Rosen, Foreign Affairs and Von. Schiffer, Minister of Justice are omitted. Dr. Wirth is combining the Chancellorship with the office of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Von Radbrach has replaced Von Schiffer. The successor to Von Rathenau has not been appointed. When the Reichstag re-assembled, flags were flown at half-mast, as a sign of mourning over the Upper Silesian decision.

REPARATIONS FROM GERMANY.

TOTAL RECEIPTS UPTO SEP. 30:

₹ 400,000,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.
Recd 11-45 p.m. Oct. 27.

The total amount of reparations received from Germany, up to September 30th, is officially estimated at £600,000,000 sterling The receipts under the German Reparations Recovery Act to October 22nd, amount to £1,330,000 sterling, £26,000,000 sterling were advanced to Germany for the provision of food, etc., under the Spa Coal Deliveries Act. The cost of the armies of Occupation is £144,000,000 sterling, excluding £67,000,000 sterling for the American Army of Occupation.

BRITAIN'S RECOGNITION OF CONSTANTINE.

DEPENDING ON SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT OF TURCO-GREEK DISPUTE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 8 p.m. Oct. 28.

It is understood that the conversations between M. Gounaris and M. Briand was mainly concerned with the question of the abdication of King Constantine. M. Gounaris asked France to recognize Constantine, but M. Briand does not appear to have been greatly influenced by M. Gounari's arguments. The British point of view as regards mediation between the Greeks and the Kemalists is that it is now for Greeks or Turks to submit proposals. It is said that Britain would not object to recognising Constantine, provided the Turko-Greek dispute could be satisfactorily settle and that France and Italy agreed. It is pointed out that in dealing with the Turco-Greek problem, the unity of action of the Allies is of paramount importance.

FRANCO-KEMALIST AGREEMENT.

NOT CONCERNED WITH SOLUTION OF GENERAL PROBLEM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 8 p.m. Oct. 28.

Paris.—According to the "Excelsior," M. Gounaris made proposals to M. Briand regarding the possible mediation between Greeks and Kemalists. It is stated on good authority that the Franco-Kemalist agreement in no way deals with the solution of the general problem in which the Allies are interested.

LEAGUE & SILESIAN QUESTION.

DR. WIRTH'S OUTBURST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. Oct. 27.

Berlin.—The Reichstag to-day listened to the subdued speech (with a substratum of bitterness) in which Dr. Wirth characterised the handing over of the Silesian question to the League of Nations as a breach of the Peace Treaty which was also violated by the new line itself. Nevertheless, Dr. Wirth averred, Germany had decided to appoint a delegate to conduct the Germano-Polish economic negotiations, in preference to coercive measures which would seriously compromise the whole Fatherland.

FRENCH CHAMBER'S SITTING SUSPENDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.
Received 8-45 p.m. Oct. 27.

Paris. The sitting of the Chamber has been suspended in consequence of the stormy scenes between the Right party and the Socialists during a critical debate involving the question of confidence in Government, which will decide whether M. Briand is to go to the Washington Conference.

BUT NO CONSPIRACY AND NO ATTEMPT TO SEDUCE SOLDIERS.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI'S ADDRESS TO JURY.

DR. KITCHLEW ON POLITICAL TRIALS.

A MUSLIM SOLDIER'S DUTY.

"NOT A QUESTION FOR LORD READING TO DECIDE."

MAULANA HUSSAIN AHMED EXPOUNDS ISLAMIC LAW.

WHO SENT THE LEAFLETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 27.

This was the concluding portion of Maulana Mohamed Ali's address to the Jurors on Thursday.

Supposing a man asks a Hindu soldier to disobey the order of a general to kill a cow and if it ends in a meeting what do you do with that man. The Hindu religion is clear on that point, and yet in the form given to enlisting soldiers there is a question for the enlisting recruit. If he will allow his caste usage to interfere with his religious duties, I cannot understand how the soldier refused to obey that clause of the enrolment form. And according to the Queen's Proclamation, by no camouflage could you punish the man. The Public Prosecutor said we were sincere and serious and not jesting. I will not worry about the evidence brought in by the prosecution. But the evidence does not make the whole case. The Queen's Proclamation gives protection to people with regard to their religion, then why a Muslim cannot follow the Quran. The issue is that and not as the Public Prosecutor has said that we were in association with a view to conspire.

HOLY TO ALL MUSLIMS.

"Send for anyone in this hall a police sepoy or official, and let him say that the Quran is not respected by him. The Quran is absolutely holy to every Muslim.

About the Khilafat and Non-Co-operation, there might be, and are differences but about the verses of the Quran, asking us not to kill Moslems they will be acknowledged by everybody. The C. P. Code lays down that for every distinct offence under which accused are charged, the charges and the trials are to be separate; otherwise there is a likelihood of confusion for the accused. The Prosecutor has jumbled up changes and it evidently is a result of a conspiracy. What I cannot understand even now is as to what charges are actually laid against us. The first as far as we understand is agreement to conspire; second, charges to attempt to carry out that conspiracy. I am told that the only thing to go before you as jury is the charge for an attempt to carry out the conspiracy. I will therefore deal first with the charge of Agreement. Agreement has not been proved at all. The Public Prosecutor wants you to presume everything without any evidence. I am to be transported for life, deprived of my aged mother, my children and my wife, and from my country, the service to country and God which is my paramount duty, on a mere presumption. There was no agreement eighteen months back, but the moment I was born a Mussulman I was in agreement with the Quran, and all that is in the Quran. Supposing a Moslem divine, or my friend Maulana Hussain Ahmed our co-accused, was reading in the Mosque precisely that passage from the Quran which says that hell waits for that Moslem who beats another Moslem and a soldier happens to pass the Mosque and hear the verses from the Quran. Now, will you charge that Moslem divine, who was reading from the Quran, under section 505 of I. P. C.? You would certainly say that he was doing his duty in preaching the word of God in his Mosque. Now if the same Mussulman divine goes to a troops' train bound for Mesopotamia, and tells the Moslem soldiers what the Quran lays down. But I say even if he cried from the housetops he would not be in anyway guilty under any of your sections.

MAN'S DUTY TO SERVE GOD.

The first duty of man is to serve God and respect his Commandments. Not only that but he must preach the word of God to others as well, besides acting upon it himself. A man's first duty is to God. Is not God our Lord? We are not the seducers but Colonel Gwyer and Colonel Peach and persons like him who seduce troops when they enlist him because they induce him from his duty to God. Mr. H. G. Wells in his book "Mr. Brittling Sees It Through" draws the conclusion that when God's law and man's faith in God came in, all the glories of the earth our pigments of honour and loyalty fall to the ground. He is an Englishman who had, during the stormy days of war, the insight to see further than most of his countrymen reminding them of the paramount necessity of man's faith in God.

KARACHI, Oct. 28.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The fifth day's proceedings commenced today at 11-15 a.m.

Maulana Mahomed Ali continuing his address to the jury said: Gentlemen, of the jury, yesterday I was explaining to you that the proclamations of Queen Victoria, King Edward and King George gave protection to us with regard to our religious beliefs and practices If we do what we are required by our religion to do it can be no offence under any legal code. The clear issue has to be decided whether man's law or God's law will prevail. This is our main defence and your verdict will be important on this point. If you deny to-day to a Musalman or a Hindu, under pain of punishment, the right to do what his religion enjoins on him, you will be destroying the liberty of all the religions and beliefs in this country.

Mr. Wells in his "God The Invisible King" says that to Christ are attributed the lines "Unto God the things of God, unto Caesar what is Caesar's and Mr. Wells comments on this and asks: "Who is this Caesar who wants to share with God his power?"

You have got to see that every Muslim is allowed to hold the Quran as sacred and abide by it. We were sent to Betul jail for saying precisely the same thing as we have said now and we wrote to the Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford, in July, 1919, in the same vein.

We wrote: "We will raise our arms against Muslims only when we were made certain that they were the aggressors and that they had not taken up arms in defence of their religion." The first charge we had against the Government then was that they had compelled the Muslims in defiance of their religion to fight to subjugate the Khilafat. We also wrote to the Viceroy that we would not only not give encouragement to the Afghans, if they made an aggressive war on India, but that we would call on every Muslimm to fight them for attacking such a peaceful neighbour as India. And we had said this as early as September, 1917, when we were at Chindwara to the Raja of Mahumdabad, when he came to visit us there.

But when we said the same things as we have said now four years back and repeated them in 1919 in a letter to the Viceroy what did we do He did not charge us under Sections 505 and 131 of the Indian Penal Code. He set us free and provided facilities for my sailing to England.

I said that no Mussalman shall serve in the army and I say so now and if I am hanged for it my very bones will cry out the same thing.

The Judge here prevented Mr. Mahomed Ali from dilating on Islamic law. Mr. Mahomed Ali asked the Court's definite ruling if he would say that he would not allow the Quranic law to be explained, but would set the law of the Court over the Islamic law. The Judge said that he definitely gave his ruling to that effect.

Mr. Mahomed Ali continuing said: "Gentlemen, you will see that there is no evidence proving any agreement between us to conspire. He asks you to presume everything and hang us on mere presumption. The law takes evidence as evidence, but the Public Prosecutor has urged you to take evidence as absolute truth.

Gentlemen, the Public Prosecutor has told you that we are frank and sincere. We can then be supposed to be truthful also. And I say on oath that there was never amongst any of us any discussion on the question of conspiracy. The moment I am a Muslim there is an agreement. It is no use agreeing about it. It is not necessary, except the agreement that we are Muslims, there was no other secret agreement.

We said so openly that we shall declare absolute freedom and independence of In-

(Continued on next page.)

VIRTUES OF REFORMS.

LORD LYTTON'S DIAGNOSIS OF SITUATION.

A CERTIFICATE TO LORD WILLINGDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.
Recd. 9 a.m. Oct. 28.

In his speech in the House of Lords on the situation in India Lord Chelmsford declared that but for the reforms the whole of India would have been anti-British.

Lord Selborne asked for an assurance that further changes in the constitution in India would not be made until the end of ten years agreed upon.

Lord Lytton said the Government had never considered the question of going back on the Act of 1919 or of applying a different police. In spite of the very great difficulties under which the new constitution had been augurated they considered that it was working quite as well as could be expected. If there was to be any extension of self-government it must be the result of proved experience not because demands had been made by individuals. Most of the trouble in India arose from Mahomedan discontent with the Turkish peace treaty. Nothing would give the Government of India greater relief than the knowledge of a satisfactory Turco-Greek peace. With regard to the Moplah outbreak the Government had complete confidence in Lord Willingdon and the Government of Madras. There were at present more British troops in Malabar than before the war. The great mass of Indians were entirely loyal. The policy of the Government was necessarily dual, they asked the support of public opinion in Britain to carry out the declaration of 1917 to give India ultimate self-government and to uphold law firmly and impartially and punish lawbreakers and disturbers of peace.

TERMS OF IRISH TRUCE.

REVELATION IN WHITE PAPER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.
Received 8-45 p.m. Oct. 27.

A White paper issued to-night reveals the terms of the Irish truce which were not embodied in any formally signed agreement. The arrangements for the cessation of active operations were settled by personal negotiation, interpreted in different terms in communications, issued by two sides which the paper says "are identical in spirit."

SUSPENSION OF IRISH NEGOTIATIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.
Received 8-45 p.m. Oct. 27.

It is understood that the Irish negotiations have been suspended, pending the receipt of an important communication from Ireland.

EXPULSION OF MESSRS. JONES & THORNE.

LABOUR MEMBERS' WITHDRAWAL FROM COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.
Recd. 9 a.m. Oct. 28.

Just before the incident in the House of Commons when Messrs. J. J. Jones and Will Thorne were ordered to leave the House, Mr. Clynes emphasised that it was useless to take further part in the debate as the Government was unwilling to accept any amendment increasing allowances to the unemployed. After Messrs. Jones and Thorne had been ordered to withdraw, the whole Labour party left the House. Mr. Magnamara subsequently undertook to reconsider the allowances respecting children.

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

SOUND FINANCIAL CONDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. Oct. 28.

The management of the National Co-operative Bank, which is not connected with the banking department of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, announces that there is ample margin after fully paying the holders of current and deposit accounts. Nearly all bonds providing the bank's capital are held by one wealthy man who financially is most sound but who at present is ill in a nursing home.

RIGHT OF AMERICAN NEGRO.

BROADER POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES

PRESIDENT HARDING'S SPEECH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. Oct. 28.

Birmingham (Alabama).—President Harding in a speech has advocated the right of the American negro to broader political and educational advantages, based on race pride but never on negro aspirations to social equality. The World War had resulted in the race question becoming not sectional, but national owing to the sudden migration of the blacks to the North and to the West. President Harding declared that the whole world was confronted with the colour question.

STAFF OF BRITISH DELEGATION TO WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. Oct. 28.

In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Chamberlain stated that the staff of the British Delegation to the Washington Conference was composed of 25 officials, naval, military and air officers, 47, secretaries and typists, 21 attendants and messengers and night watchmen. It was impossible at present to estimate the cost but the delegation consisted of the minimum number required in view of its great importance and interest involved to the British Empire.

DEPARTURE FOR WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. Oct. 27.

Lord Lee and his staff, Mr. Sastri, Baron Wellington Koo and the Japanese military experts have left London *en route* to the Washington Conference.

DIFFICULTIES OF RUBBER MARKET.

PROPOSED REMEDIAL MEASURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. Oct. 28.

A meeting under the auspices of the Rubber Shareholders' Association was held in London to-day. Mr. Zorn, chairman, explained the Association's scheme to remedy the difficulties of rubber market, which included:—

(a) Formation of a Rubber Manufacturing Company, owned and controlled by planters.

(b) Establishment of two propaganda funds for the restriction of output, pledging planting companies against forward sales at prevailing low prices.

(c) Formation of a "Rubber Parliament" consisting of delegates from all interests.

Mr. Zorn said that a capital of half a milliin sterling was suggested for the Rubber Manufacturing Company. This could be provided without difficulty by the existing rubber companies. A resolution proving of the policy was adopted, as also was a resolution requesting the Colonial Office to appoint delegates from the Association to the new Government Committee on rubber question.

FRENCH CHAMBER'S CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.
Recd. 9 a.m. Oct. 28.

Paris.—The Chamber passed a vote of confidence in Government by 391 votes to 186.

SEQUEL TO REJECTION OF LABOUR AMENDMENT.

A SCENE IN COMMONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.
Received 8-45 p.m. Oct. 27.

A rejection without division of a Labour amendment to increase allowances under the Unemployed Dependents' Bill aroused heated protests from the Labour members in the House of Commons this afternoon. Mr. Jack Jones shouted: "We took you for gentlemen." Mr. Will Thorne ejaculated: "You are a lot of political tricksters." Both refused to withdraw the expressions, and they were ordered to leave the House. They did so, followed by nine back bench Labour members.

"GUILTY OF REPEATING QURAN."

(Continued from previous page.)

dia, if in the event of reopening of hostilities between the Greeks and Angora, the British Government did not respect the Muslim feelings and religious sentiments. We are guilty, if you consider that a Muslim is a criminal in holding the verses of Quran as true and valid, just as a Hindu who refuses to kill a cow which is sacred to him, may be judged guilty for refusal to break the commandments of his religion.

In the second charge under Section 131 of attempting to carry out the conspiracy you are to give your opinion as jurors and are, therefore, the monarchs of all you survey. It is for you to decide whether we have attempted to seduce troops from the army or been a party to the conspiracy to do that offence.

How do you know that the letters containing the leaflets sent to the army have been sent by any one of us? Are you to hang us without any definite proof that anyone of us has sent the leaflets? It might have been Mr. Ross Alston himself as he comes from Allahabad. Merely because the letter is posted from Cawnpore and one of us is a resident of that place, without any proof that any of us did so, you are to hang us and deprive us from doing the work we have been dedicated to do in obedience to our duty to the country and to God. I do not want you to have me from transportation for life or from death. I want you to save yourself from the wrath of God which is greater than any wrath of anybody on this Earth. You have to protect God's word and law. You Christians respect your God's word, do you not? Will you not protect a Muslim's religion?

You are there for what purpose? I said in the lower Court that I am glad that the Jamiet-ul-Ulema is now doing actually what we did. It is a frank admission that they have decided to publish and distribute it in the army and the Jamiet-ul-Ulema has not been tried for that offence. In the Jamiet-ul Ulema, we have fellow-conspirators if you call it a conspiracy.

But gentlemen, brush aside the dust that is being put in your eyes, I am now coming to Section 505 of the Indian Penal Code. The offence is committed by publishing and distributing in the army any incitement to disregard of duty.

A man the moment he is born is a recruit in the army of God and he shall first be loyal to God. Colonel Peach said that the soldiers who resigned their services would be useless to the cause to which they rever, because they were faithless to the army and they could not be loyal to the new cause. I ask Colonel Peach, if the soldiers will be loyal to the army when they have failed to be loyal to God. Now what I am charged with saying, is not mine own. It is in the Quran. I have said simply what is in the Quran. Recently the Viceroy disallowed even the moving of the resolution that no servants of the Government especially those of the army shall be made to violate his religion and caste usages. The Public Prosecutor asked me if I would sacrifice my child if human sacrifice was demanded by my religion. I know that no sect demands human sacrifice, but if there is any sect which demands that, it is the military which sacrifices its men and kills others in order to subjugate others and the Prophet orders us not to kill Moslems.

The Judge interrupted and asked Mr. Mahomed Ali not to refer to the Prophet and ordered him to sit down. Mr. Mahomed Ali refused to sit and insisted on speaking of and referring to the Prophet.

Mr. Mahomed Ali continued and addressing the jurors, when the Judge wanted him to stop, said: "You have already deprived me of making an oral statement. You are perfectly wrong in limiting me in point of time. I have not yet touched the Section 117 and will I not be allowed to say anything about it? I have been interrupted too much. I have got to say what a soldier's faith is and whether all that they are ordered to do is in consonance with the injunctions of their faith and you rule out any reference to the Quran from which all Moslems derive their faith.

The Judge ordered Mr. Mahomed Ali to sit which he refused to do. The Judge said that he would be put into custody if he refused to sit down.

Mr. Mahomed Ali said: "I have not yet dealt with Section 117 and you deprive me of the right to address the jury and explain my case and you are depriving the jurors of their right to come to a just decision which they can only do when they have heard me fully. I want you to admit that the verses for the saying of which I am charged under Section 505 are in the Quran. If you admit that, I will sit down otherwise I have got to prove it to you.

The Judge interposed saying that he did not want to argue.

Mr. Mahomed Ali replied: "I do not mean to worry the Court nor be obstinate, but I insist on my right. I just want to convince the jurors that I was right and simply quoting the Quran. I had the same difficulty with Mr. Montagu.

The Judge here consented to allow Mr. Mahomed Ali to proceed, but to be precise.

Mr. Mahomed Ali continued and said the Quran says that the Hell shall be wrath with you and ye the army will order the Moslem soldiers to kill other Moslems. "God shall cast ye into fire", says the Quran. Moslems blood can be only shed when he commits murder or adultery or when he deserts his religion. Only on these three conditions can a Muslim be killed.

And in the form which enlisting soldiers fill, they are asked if they will set aside caste usages in performing their military duties. The Moslems and the Hindus are asked to leave their faith outside when they enter the portals of the British army.

I do not say that the Moslems should not kill Moslems of there is trouble on the borders or fire at Muslim if there happens to be a rebellion anywhere in India: but with not a just cause it shall be *haram* for them to obey the orders of the army commander.

Therefore, to remind a man of this duty to God is not seduction and we have only told the word of Quran which is the word of God to our Moslem brethren in the army and are not guilty of seduction of troops, but guilty of repeating the Quran. The whole Islamic world is guilty of the same charge.

The police witnesses said in their evidence that 2,000 people were present and they said so on oath. The first thing I told Mahatma Gandhi was that at least half the audience was composed of Hindus. We were glad to see that sign and at least 10,000 persons were present and not 2,000 as the police witnesses have said. We clearly said in the resolution at the Conference that the law of Islam as we had declared in the resolution was to be proclaimed to the troops of the army and considered to be the duty of every Muslim to act on it and preach it to others. I want to make it clear that we have not asked the Muslims to refuse point-blank the orders of their officers to shoot Muslims, but we placed before them the word of the Quran with this desire that they may not be a party to the killing of Muslims. If they believed that the Fatwa was rightly the part of the Quran and of the law of Islam and God.

Gentlemen, I will only take few minutes to close my arguments. In history many men have been punished and hanged. Joan of Arc was burnt, but in front of my hotel in France there was a gold statue of Joan which the Englishmen say was much respected. George Washington was a rebel. Pilate was not crucified, he was a judge but Christ was crucified. In history minorities have led the right movements and then authors and supporters have invariably suffered. Truth is truth and God's truth must be proclaimed and heard. Weakness is not falsehood. All those men who were persecuted were weak and in a minority they could not resist temporal powers. Did they, therefore, deserve punishment or was their mission false because the majority was against them? But God on the great Day of Judgment will pronounce His judgment on Pilate the judge and His judgment is higher than that of any court on earth.

If gentlemen, I had cared to offer any defence I am sure I would have shattered the whole prosecution. If I put the ex-Chief Justice of England in the box, I would shatter his evidence. He has been at my back shouting from the hill-tops of Simla and prejudicing everybody against me. I do not care for the decision of the Court. My verdict has already been given by the nation. Our country knows who are the prisoners at the Bar. We or the Government. We bear no disloyalty to the King so long as we can perform our duty to God. We bear no personal grudge against him. But we will not tolerate any insult to God, if it is offered even by our temporal sovereign. And with a pathetic and touching appeal to the jurors each of them to respect his God and the God of others alike he sat down.

MAULANA HUSSAIN AHMED.

The Court Clerk then called Maulana Hussain Ahmed, accused No. 2, to address the jury.

The Maulana Saheb said: "The proclamation of the Queen in 1858 transferred the Government from the Company to the Ministers of the Queen and it was also said therein that India's peace, plenty and prosperity was nearest their desire and that no interference would be allowed in their religion. Now it is a fact that India is deeply religious. Nowhere else is religious fervour so deep and history proves that Indian peoples sacrifice all their wealth and possessions for the sake of their religion. Is the Government of that king who has entire and supreme control of all worldly things and religion, not to give benefit of God's good law before his law? There can be no earthly king's law, because a king has no absolute control over men, therefore, God's law is supreme and must give place to the law made by man.

Not only Queen Victoria was responsible for the proclamation, but all the English statesmen of that time and of the present times as well. The proclamation said "it is our earnest desire that no person shall be molested or disquieted in the doing of his religious duties. We order our officials that they must not interfere in the religious liberty of my people and anyone doing so shall be the subject of my great displeasure." And in those days the officials respected the words of the proclamation, but it is with regret, that I say that the present-day officials do not respect the same. The resolution I moved at the Karachi Conference was not a new resolution. It is 1,340 years old and is embodied in the Quran. It is a religious doctrine. Now it is time that Christian religious doctrines can be explained only by the Christian divines; Hindu question by Hindu religious authorities and in the same way Islamic questions can only be explained by Moslem divines.

This is not a question for Lord Reading to decide or for any legal court to give its opinion on. It is *haram* for the Muslims to serve in the army inasmuch as the Muslim soldiers have in the course of their army career to plunder the property of Muslims, trouble them, make them homeless, render them destitute and kill them. Any one of these things is *haram*. And for such a Muslim, Hell is the first punishment. He will have to remain there eternally. God shall be wrath on him and by no means could he secure atonement of that sin. All such Muslims cease to be such and become Kaffirs. Muslims can kill Muslims only on charges of murder and adultery for which punishment is stoning of the criminal to death, and when a Muslim leaves his religion and embraces another.

The Court at this stage rose for lunch.

PROCEEDINGS AFTER LUNCH.

After lunch, Maulana Hussain Ahmed resumed his address to the jury which he finished at 4 p.m.; after which the Court asked Dr. Kitchlew to address the jury.

DR. KITCHLEW.

Dr. Kitchlew spoke in Urdu and said: "Gentlemen of the jury, what I want you to understand is the importance of this case. On one side there is Government and on the other there are our religion and the traditions of Islam; so that this is a battle which the Government has waged against our religion.

Here the Judge interrupted Dr. Kitchlew that he will not be allowed to address the Court in this manner.

Dr. Kitchlew replied: "It is my right to address the jury on this point, as the case is nothing else, but this issue between the Government and the religion of the people. If I am not allowed, I will sit down. We have already boycotted the Court and we have not given any defence. We have not questioned any irregularities in the procedure of the prosecution though I could very easily defend myself. I am a Barrister and have had a good practice. When I was called to the Bar I had hopes of making money enough to feed my children and do many other good deeds, but I boycotted the courts, gave up my practice, as soon as we felt certain that it was impossible and undesirable to cooperate with this Government. I shall now read from the Indian Penal Code, "Every man must be suffered to profess his own religion and no man suffered to insult the religion of another." These are not my words, but of the legislation of the Government. But now it has been evident to Hindus and Mahomedans that this Government has interfered with one religion's liberties.

I will say that the record in the lower Court is not complete. The evidence of the witness is not complete and not written honestly. I challenge the Public Prosecutor to refute this, but as I have said from the very start that this trial is a farce and I have had no interest in it. This is not the first time I am charged with conspiracy. I have one previous conviction. I know what political trials in India are like. The moment the arrest is made the sentence has been pronounced. I will now deal with the procedure in lower Court. When the Magistrate is trying the case for committal, the District Magistrate has absolutely no right to sit during the proceedings and interfere with it. He sat over the head of the trying Magistrate who also was already prejudiced against us, before he even began the case.

The Public Prosecutor put questions to the witnesses in any manner he pleased. He put leaving questions as well as cross questions which he had no right to do and attention to this was frequently drawn by my friend Mr. Mahomed Ali, but if I began to comment on every detail of the evidence, I will not finish before a week

I was stopped from making a statement in Urdu. The Magistrate insisted on my speaking in English, as he said, I knew English. That is not the Magistrate's lookout. If I please to speak in Urdu the Court must provide me an interpreter and as a matter of fact there was an Urdu interpreter in the Court.

And then what about His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya Swamiji. His religion forbade him from standing up before anyone except his *Guru*. But the Committing Magistrate refused to hear the *Jagatguru*. And in this Court the Judge has allowed His Holiness to speak while sitting. It is no privilege granted to His Holiness, but his due which the lower court was unwise in withholding from him. The charges were framed outside the Court and not even explained to us. The Magistrate did not allow Mr. Mahomed Ali to finish his statement. Though the Magistrate promised Mr. Mahomed Ali to allow him to finish his statement which he never allowed him to do as promised.

The order of committal was written at home. It was not written in the Court as it should have been. It was written before the case had even come to its close. It was brought from home, typed and covered many foolscap pages. The procedure was so irregular that no decent court would have for a moment allowed it. But whenever there are any irregularities in a lower court the higher or the sessions court to which that case is committed for trial mends the mistakes and rights the wrong procedure, suspends the trial or orders a retrial, but nothing of the sort has been done here so far. The Magistrate seems to have pondered over his mistake and it crossed his mind to rectify his illegalities by ordering a supplementary trial which was held inside the jail. It was dishonest to bring in new witnesses under the cloak of supplementary evidence. I have known no law by which the lower court had the power to call for new witnesses.

I will only say this much to you that this trial is history. You know the accused have been photographed and the Judge and also the Public Prosecutors and you have also been requested to sit for photo. The trial will outshine in history of India which will be written and do you want that your photo might remain permanent in Indian history? Do you want the respect of Indian generations present and future? Then decide as your conscience tells you undeterred by any other considerations. I am an agitator and a revolutionary. There are two ways of revolution. We have adopted the Non-Violent Non-Co-operation which we are sure will succeed.

It will be apparent to you why the prosecution has been launched. You have seen and heard everything in the Court. The motive and object of the trial is clear to you. It is our creed to end this system of Government but by non-violent Non-Co-operation. We are against no race or creed or civilization, but we want to have peace so that we might be allowed to offer worship to our God in our own way. As I have already admitted I am a non-co-operator. I am an agitator, I am everything that you might call me, but I say on my word that whatever I have done has been above board and in open daylight and I have done nothing dirty or underhand. I have considered it every Indian's duty to say that it is his duty to desist every soldier from service in the army. We say so in open and I wonder what there is to conceal.

At 5 o'clock, the time of the rising of the Court, the Judge asked Dr. Kitchlew how long he would still take.

Dr. Kitchlew replied that he could not say he might take one hour, he might take half. He did not know.

The Judge told him that he did not want any indefinite answer.

Dr. Kitchlew answered that he might take one hour.

Thereupon the Court agreed to sit till Dr. Kitchlew finished his address to the Jury. But before resuming his address Dr. Kitchlew went with the other five Muslim leaders to offer his prayers in the verandah. He resumed his address to the Jury, reminding them of their responsibility and expounding the creed of Non-Violent Non-Cooperation as practised by Mahatma Gandhi.

The Jury was very much impressed by Dr. Kitchlew's address and took keen interest and listened attentively.

Dr. Kitchlew finished his address at 6 o'clock when the Court rose for the day.

EXTRACTS FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS MESSAGE.

KARACHI, Oct. 28.

The following are extracts from the Associated Report of the proceedings:—

Mr. Mahomed Ali having spoken at some length the Judge said he could not allow him to go on as what he said was not strictly relevant to the case.

Mahomed Ali: I am going to base my opinion on the solid bedrock of the Koran and I think you will give me the opportunity to make the jury understand the law of Islam which the Public Prosecutor and witnesses have brushed aside.

The Judge told him he should confine himself to charges against him.

Mr. Mahomed Ali said he entirely differed from the Court. He had to say what his religion said about it. "Tell me", he continued, "that the law does not protect my religion and I will sit down. I do not know what your verdict will be and I must put my case before the jury. Either shut out the whole case or let me proceed."

Judge: I will say to the jury that religion is no excuse for a criminal offence.

Mahomed Ali: You have given your opinion even before we have finished. Continuing, Mr. Mahomed Ali then complained the various charge against him were jumbled up.

Judge: Why do you trouble the jury by reading this Section 233, C. P. C.

Mahomed Ali: It is for our benefit and I must explain to the jury.

Judge: But we are not going to alter the case at this stage. I have already explained the charges, i.e., conspiring to seduce soldiers from duty and attempting to seduce in pursuance of that conspiracy.

Mr. Mahomed Ali argued that since there was no agreement entered into there was no conspiracy. No evidence had been led about the agreement. It was all a matter of presumptions. The prosecution were a very presumptious people and wanted the jury to be equally so. They wanted to transport him for life and separate him from his wife, children and country on presumptions. The accused never discussed the question about the troops or the army. He entered into an agreement the very day he called himself a Musulman and agreed to follow the Koran. Mr. Mahomed Ali then quoted from a newspaper in which Colonel Beach at a round-table conference with members of his (Mahomed Ali's) profession, the Press, referred to the arrests. Of course they were *sub judice*, but Europeans from the Viceroy downwards referred to them with impunity. Colonel Beach said: "It is worth-while asking the seducers as to whether a soldier who once turned a deserter will ever be loyal to any one else." Quite right. But who were the seducers. Certainly not they. Rather those like Colonel Beach who seduced soldiers from their religion. God said: "Am I not your lord" and man replies "yes." Here again there was an agreement. (Laughter.) "And you will have to hang all the souls who say 'yes' because there is agreement." It is the duty of Christians to owe allegiance first to Christ and if a Hindu to owe it to Krishna and then to the King. Mahomed Ali quoted from H. G. Wells, "Mr. Britling sees it though" the passage "A man who does not begin or end with religion does not lead a true life. Your only honour and duty is to God. You may have fragments of loyalty to them, but all their fragmentary loyalties are like bits of paper cast in fire in comparison to loyalty towards God." This is what a Christian said after the war and this Government says after the war that God's laws are to be brushed aside because man's laws are 120B, 131 and 505. (Loud laughter.) When we have got Swaraj I will change some of these laws and see if I can win over my seduced countrymen.

The Court at this stage adjourned.

Mr. Mahomed Ali's conclusion of his address to the jury was highly emotional. He himself broke down in tears and reminded the jury that the world was God's and not King George's or any other's. The jury should think of their souls and their salvation. His humble self-might not be compared to the dust of Christ's feet, but inasmuch as in spite of his weakness he had laid before them the law of God and stood for its precedence over man-made laws. The trial was one like that of Christ before the Pilate before they again crucified Christ. They had to think of their souls on which the judgment would be pronounced on the last day by God who would not take into consideration what Mr. Lloyd George or the Judge said or what the Public Prosecutor had said. They were not to go by their opinion, but to decide according to what they felt. Mr. Mahomed Ali cited the instance of Ali, the son-in-law of the Prophet, and subsequently his successor who was about to kill a Jew for God's sake, but gave him up as soon as he (the Jew) had spat on his (Ali's) face because that incensed him and he would have, therefore, murdered him (the Jew) out of personal spite. Mr. Mahomed Ali said that like Ali he would not harm any one out of personal feeling, but in the path of God he would not spare any one, not even his own brother or his son. The conclusion marked the climax of interest and after Mr. Mahomed Ali sat down a fairly large portion of the audience cleared out not expecting much interest in the statements of other accused.

Throughout his speech in his defence which occupied over three hours he was both vehement and persuasive. He had many humourous passages as well as some impressive ones. Although he disclaimed being a lawyer many of his points were made with more aptness than many a lawyer's. His address was from the beginning to the end a defence to the charges and a plea for an acquittal both on the ground of his sacred law as well as on his construction of the criminal law. Regarding the evidence his defence was that the facts proved by the Crown had not established the charges in any event.

SANKARACHARYA'S ARREST.

POLICE PATEL'S RESIGNATION AS A PROTEST.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Mr. Devjibhai Narottambhai Patel has resigned his revenue and police patelship of Sonski of the Olpad Taluka in the Surat District as a protest against the arrest of His Holiness Jagadguru Bharati Krishna Tirathji, Shankaracharya of Shri Sharda Peetha. In the course of a letter tendering his resignation, Mr. Devjibhai writes: "Owing to the Punjab and the Khilafat wrongs, I was thinking of discontinuing my services with the Government for a long time and had often expressed my desire to be freed from service. But I was still hopeful of the Government which,—I had thought would right the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs and do justice to the people. But on account of the arrest of our revered Jagadguru Shri Shankaracharya Maharaj and Moulana Shaukat Ali, Moulana Mahomad Ali and others my faith has ceased in the justice of the Government and consequently I am not willing to serve Government for a moment longer and therefore resign my post.

ALL-INDIA KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

MEETING AT DELHI ON 3RD NOVEMBER.

IMPORTANT MATTERS TO BE DISCUSSED.

"A meeting of the All-India Khilafat Committee will be held on 3rd November, 1921, in Delhi at the Residence of Masihul-Mulk, Hakeem Ajmal Khan Sahib. Important matters are to be discussed. We hope that no Member of the All-India Khilafat Committee will fail to attend it."

LATE MR. PATWARDHAN.

AN APPRECIATION.

The death of Mr. W. B. Patwardhan, Principal of the Fergusson College, which took place at Poona on Wednesday will be received by the late professor's numerous students all over the Presidency with as much surprise as with sorrow. Mr. Patwardhan, though comparatively of an advanced age, had till his last days the strength and vitality of a youngman. As cheerful as a child, as indefatiguable as a conscientious teacher ought to be, the late Mr. Patwardhan was one of the most popular professors of the Fergusson College and the friend of all students. His chief merit lay in the sympathetic adjustment to the surroundings, a most prominent characteristic of a successful teacher. Shakespear was the late professor's special object of study and there are few professors who can compare with him in the grasp of details and entering into the spirit of the characters of the plays of the world-renowned dramatist. But the charm of the student world lay in the late professor's acting in the class. A simple gesture or a parallel quotation of his would eloquently express what comments ten yards long could not adequately do. It was a rare pleasure to hear Prof. Patwardhan explaining Romeo's romantic utterances, Brutu's philosophic lucubrations, Portia's passionate attachment to her husband or Malvolio's overweening self-conceit. While reading Arnold's "Sohrab and Rustum" students felt the spirit of the heroic warrior enter into the late professor's body. Scholarship, however, was not the only qualification of Mr. Patwardhan. He was a staunch social reformer and as an editor of the "Sudharak" he had his due portion of ill-treatment and suffering at the hands of the hostile critics. As a teacher, Prof. Patwardhan reminded one of the Gurus of ancient India weaving out their life for the benefit of the students, living on a pittance and leading a very hard life. The credit of building up the reputation of the Fergusson College owes considerably to the efforts of the late professor. In his death Maharastra has lost a critical student of Marathi literture and the Deccan Education Society, a incere and able life-member.

THE PYLONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The announcement by the "Times of India," that all along the route of the drive of the Prince of Wales from Apollo Bundar to Government House, pylons bearing panels on which representations of not only mythological deities but also of those gods and goddesses who are daily worshipped in Hindu households all over India, such as Sri Shiva, Sri Parvati, Sri Krishna and even Sri Vithoba and Rukumai, are to be put up for the delectation of the Prince and his entourage, has shocked the religious feelings of the Hindu community as few things have done for a long time. If this public exhibition of the revered deities of Hindus is arranged in the interests of art those responsible for the suggestion, whoever they be, have entirely ignored the deep injury such an exhibition will do to the religious sentiments of the Hindu masses. The Hindu deities are not in the same position as the Greek and Roman deities of old, such as Minerva, Jupitar and so on, who are no longer worshipped, but the Hindu deities are still worshipped by millions of Hindus daily. What will Christians say to the representation of the Madonna on a public pylon? What will Zoroastrians say to figure of their revered Prophet or of the sacred fire being exhibited for public delectation? The public road is not exactly the place where to arrange for the exposition of works of such art. I am surprised to learn that there are Hindu artists who think nothing of exhibiting representation of gods and goddesses like Sri Vithoba and Sri Rukmnai being exhibited in public places, not for worship, but for the amusement and delectation of non-Hindus! It is a prostitution of art to permit such an outrage of the deepest religious sentiments of one's fellow men. I am surprised that the advisers of Government have not warned the latter against the risks of such highly objectionable exposition. I hope that better counsels will prevail and that the idea will be given up ere mischief results through perverse notions of public entertainment.—Yours, etc.

A HINDU.

LATEST CABLES.

BRIGHTON PAVILION FOR INDIAN TROOPS.

OPENING CEREMONY BY MAHARAJA OF PATIALA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.
Recd. 12 p.m. Oct. 28.

The Indian memorial gateway and the pavilion at Brighton which is thirty-seven feet high with pillars, domes and traditional waterpot at the terminal, was unveiled and presented to the Corporation of Brighton to-day by the Maharaja of Patiala "as a permanent memorial of the gratitude of the princes and the people of India to the people of Brighton for their generous hospitality in placing the pavilion at disposal of Indian troops as hospital." In the brilliant weather, the streets were gay with flags and lined with cheering crowds. A great assembly in the vicinity of the Gateway welcomed the Maharaja with enthusiasm. Replying to the address of welcome from the corporation, the Maharaja of Patiala said that "Doctor" Brighton was famous as a healer in hundreds of remote Indian villages.

Unveiling the memorial the Maharaja of Patiala said that it was a good omen that the ceremony was held at a moment when the Prince of Wales was starting for India. The Prince's sympathy and respect for India's share in the war and for the loss of her gallant dead, were keenly appreciated in India, where he was certain to receive a loyal and enthusiastic welcome. The princes and the peoples of India were eagerly anticipating the visit. The sepoys were proud at having a former royal palace at Brighton as hospital. Such memories were great imperial asset in these days of restlessness, and it was thus that the British-Indian relations would be consolidated in future, to the lasting good of both and to the efficiency of their joint service to humanity. The Mayor of Brighton said that the gift was received with gratitude not only for its intrinsic merit, but as a visible sign of friendship.

The Mayor handed the Maharaja of Patiala the presentation key with which he opened the gate. The dedication service was held, after which the Corporation entertained the Indian guests to a lunch in the pavilion.

Responding to the toast of his health at the luncheon the Maharaja of Patiala, alluding to the references of his war services, said that he aimed at maintaining the traditions of the Sikhs generally, and of Patiala particularly, of whole-hearted and unstinted service to the British throne, whenever it was threatened or assailed from within or without. The spirit of helpfulness between England and India could find ample scope in peace no less than in war. The Maharaja took as an instance the help that could be given to the unemployment problem by large orders for Indian railway material. When entertaining the Prince of Wales the Maharaja of Patiala would not forget to tell him of the success of the ceremony at Brighton, which happily supplemented the ceremony carried out by the Prince of Wales at Brighton in February.

CANADA AND IRELAND.

MR. CHURCHILL'S COMPARISON.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.
Recd. 12 p.m. Oct. 28.

Speaking at the Canada Club, Mr. Churchill declared that Canada had had many difficulties of religion, race and language which to-day existed in Ireland. It would be an affectation to suppose that all the differences had been swept away; nevertheless, they no longer threatened the integrity of Canada as a nation or caused the slightest anxiety to the Motherland. But the cases were not exactly parallel. Ireland was not the daughter, but the parent of the race scattered over the world. In dealing with the problem, we must be guided by intense desire to penetrate the true spirit of the British heart, and lay for ever the ghost of mediaeval hatred.

IRISH CONFERENCE.

QUESTION OF ULSTER PRESENTS A DIFFICULTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.
Recd 12-30 a.m., Oct. 29.

The Government delegates for the Irish Conference met at Downing Street today. No further meeting of the full conference has yet been arranged and it is unlikely that the Government representatives will meet the Sinn Fein delegates today. An authoritative statement explains that this does not indicate that the breakdown has occurred, and as regards the statements in the morning papers that Mr. Lloyd-George is now unlikely to go to Washington, Reuter learns that the Premier will sail as arranged on November 5th, unless something arises to prevent him. It is unofficially declared that the difficulty due to Mr. De Valera's telegram to the Pope has been settled, and that the real problem now is the question of Ulster with which negotiators have to gripe.

DISBANDMENT OF SOUTH PERSIAN RIFLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., Oct. 29.

In the House of Commons, replying to Colonel Sir Charles Yate, Mr. Harmsworth stated that the South Persia Rifles would be completely disbanded towards the end of October. A small portion of the equipment had been offered to the Persian Government, but the majority of arms etc. had been withdrawn or destroyed.

LONDON LETTER.

KHILAFAT PROSECUTIONS.

THE PLIGHT OF THE GREEKS

IRELAND'S SOVEREIGNTY NOT RECOGNISED.

BEARDING THE PRIME MINISTER.

BY B. G. HORNIMAN.

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LONDON, Sept. 20.

Since I last wrote the news has been received of the arrest of Maulanas Mahomed and Shaukat Ali. An official statement issued by the India Office informs us that others will be charged at the same time but does not give the names. So at length Lord Reading, who was to make up his mind in three months, has made it up, or had it made up for him by the bureaucracy, after six months. He, or the bureaucracy, have decided to give battle to the already greatly provoked Mahomedan population of India. Deeply as I sympathise with my two friends—and others who are pined with them—, in the fresh sufferings they will have to undergo, I see in this move of the Government nothing but a great cause of strengthening of the national movement and a corresponding weakening of the Government's own position.

Public opinion in this country knowing little about the real state of affairs in India, is unable to realise the deadly blow that Lord Reading's Government is dealing against the faint possibilities of reconciliation which were hitherto present in the situation. One would suppose, to read some of the articles in the London Press, which have appeared on the subject, that the Government have merely laid by the heels two reckless fanatics, whose claim to public support is of a merely specious nature. The truth that British policy towards Islam in general and Turkey in particular has ranged the whole of Mahomedan India in unrelenting antagonism towards the British Government; with the solid support of their Hindu brethren, is not even hinted at. One finds casual suggestions in the English Press from time to time that the Government's pro-Greek and anti-Turk leanings are likely to have an undesirable effect on Mahomedan opinion in India, but the fact that British policy has already embittered Mahomedan feeling beyond the utmost limit of forbearance is purposely ignored, even in those quarters where it is known to be a fact. The possibility that a complete change of policy and the exhibition of a proper respect for Mahomedan demands might be a more salutary mode of dealing with the situation in India than the arrest and prosecution of Mahomedan leaders does not enter the calculations of those who profess to guide public opinion in the press. However, we are at the beginning only. The public here, as well as Lord Reading and his friends in Downing Street have yet much to learn. The Viceroy has chosen his course: instead of doing justice to the wronged people; he seeks to silence agitation by the usual methods of repression.

The Northcliffe Press and the Arrests.

The "Times" publishes a long article on the two Maulanas, especially dealing with Maulana Mahomed Ali. It is one of the most indecent exhibitions of the abuse of journalistic etiquette, I have seen, in the course of a long journalistic career, and shows how salutary, after all are the provisions for penalising those who comment on cases that are *sub judice* or publish matter to the prejudice of accused persons awaiting trial. It is the sort of article that the "Times" could not dare to publish about people who were to be tried in this country, because no Court would tolerate it; but being outside the jurisdiction of the Indian Courts, it is able to do so with impunity, though it is obvious that such hostile, and inimical accounts of accused persons in a State trial, even if the trial be held in India, are calculated gravely to prejudice them, or, at least, to lend undue weight to the prosecution. All the lying reports that were spread about the two brothers in India during their internment are received for the benefit of the readers of the "Times," which actually takes credit to itself for refusing to publish letters from Mahomed Ali during his stay in England. These are the journalistic ethics nowadays of the leading organ of the Press. You publish slanderous and wicked statements about a man *ad lib*, and because you have slandered him, you do not allow him, as an unfit person to state his case in your columns. It is enough to make Delane and his predecessors turn in their graves. But, probably, they had already done that, when Lord Northcliffe acquired control of the "Times" and installed Mr. Wickham Steed in the chair hallowed by the greatest journalistic tradition in the world.

The "Times" article was followed by one in the "Daily Mail" headed "Two Notorious Indian Firebrands" by "One who knows them." The claim of the writer to this personal knowledge may be judged by his assertion that "The Ali Brothers are irreconcilable pan-Islamists and their one and only demand is 'India for the Mahomedans.'" The writer continues:

"They have openly declared that they are working for the revival of the *old power of Islam with the Sultan of Turkey* at its head in Constantinople and reigning over the lost territories of the Turkish Empire, and, in fact, over all countries having a large Mahomedan population, including India. *That is the dream of the Ali Brothers.*"

The italics are not mine but those of the writer—or the publishers—of the article. No italics, however, could do justice to such an orgy of scurrilous misrepresentations and absolute lies.

The Plight of the Greeks.

There is little more to record regarding the course of events in Anatolia, during the past week. That events have been taking place, and of a momentous character, is undoubted. But a kindly veil is drawn over the plight of the Greeks to as great an extent as possible by the Greeks themselves, and their helpful friends in the Press, and King Constantine has become *pardonnable*. The "Times" correspondent at Constantinople, Mr. Lewis Beaumont, who serves the Greek Government through the columns of the "Daily Telegraph" from Smyrna, and other pro-Greek correspondents have found all sorts of reasons for the Greek withdrawal and an incredulous public is asked to believe, *inter alia*, that unfavourable weather, a desire to avoid further bloodshed and the happy thought that it was not necessary to make any further advance, were responsible for the failure to carry out the promise made to the Greek people that Angora would be entered and sacked before Greece stayed her hand. While we are treated to all these ingenuous explanations and the reports from Turkish sources are either suppressed or judiciously edited before being presented to the English reader, we do now and then, through the columns of one or two friendly and honest journals, hear something of the truth, which amounts to this—that the Greeks have suffered a heavy disaster and if they don't get back to their base at the coast without further delay, there won't be much left of them to tell the tale. Reports have reached this country, though not through the press, that the expected revulsion of feeling is taking place in Athens and that, far from there being any likelihood of the Government being able to make further calls on the manhood of the country, as the Premier suggests they can easily do, the positions, not merely of M. Gounaris but of Constantine himself, are becoming very insecure. Pathetic suggestions are made by the Athens journals that it is time for the Allies to intervene and avert further bloodshed while M. Gounaris, who as likely as not has directly inspired this flying of the intervention kite, boastfully asserts that there will be no cessation of hostilities till a complete Greek victory has been achieved. Mustapha Kemal has published a declaration that the Turkish Nationalists cannot rest until the enemy has been driven out of the Turkish homelands, the integrity of which they set out to preserve and protest when they first set up their Government at Angora.

The Irish Deadlock.

The Irish deadlock still continues. Mr. Lloyd George, who has been suffering from a cold, toothache and septic poisoning in the mouth, has replied in an amazing letter to Mr. De Valera's conciliatory assurance that his Government were prepared to come without prejudice to any Conference for the purpose of ascertaining the basis on which Ireland could be associated with the free peoples forming the British Commonwealth without impinging on Irish aspirations. The British Premier, still insists upon the admission of Irish allegiance to the British Crown as an unavoidable preliminary to a Conference and goes out of his way to put the view of himself and his colleagues in such blunt and uncompromising terms as to constitute a complete abandonment of any pretence of according Ireland honest self-determination; and he backs up the demands with the most sordid arguments, from which every decent principle of national freedom is lacking. We can never recognise Ireland as a sovereign state, he declares in effect, as she would then be as free to make a treaty with any other power as with ourselves and she could claim, also, the rights of belligerents for those whom we find it more convenient to regard as rebels. The letter and its tone have produced a very painful effect even among many also who were inclined to believe that the Government had really made an honest and generous overture to Sinn Fein in the first instance. The Conference that was to have opened at Inverness to-day is thus abandoned and the procedure of note-writing has been resumed. The Irish President's reply to Mr. George's last note is to be considered at a Cabinet meeting at Gairloch, where Mr. Lloyd George is staying, to-day.

The Bold Labour Mayors.

In the Meanwhile another crisis has arisen, with which the Cabinet will have to deal at their sitting to-day. Last week the Labour Mayors of Londonboroughs announced their intention of proceeding to Scotland to lay before the Premier the facts of the grave situation in regard to the unemployment problem and to demand adequate action in the Government. The Premier, sent them in reply, a somewhat off-hand message telling them that the question had been referred to a Committee of the Cabinet and the Mayors could go to that. The Mayors, however, had no intention of being put off in this way. The Cabinet Committee is in charge of Sir Alfred Mond, the ideal representative of the Capitalistic classes and the Big Business interests. Sir Alfred Mond's notion of dealing with the Unemployment Problem is to utilise it for the purpose of forcing down wages and showing the applicant for relief into the workhouse to lead an existence which is little better than that of a convict or a galley slave. His proposals on this occasion had already been communicated to the Mayors, who are utterly opposed to any suggestion for vesting the whole burden of relief on local authorities. They insist that the Government shall face the problem as a national one to be dealt without the aid of national funds and provide not merely charitable relief but work on a remunerative and utilitariam plan. To a certain extent this view is supported by Dr. Macnamara, the Minister for Labour, and one or two others in the Committee which is known to be divided against itself.

However that may be, the Mayors were not to be deterred from their intention of boarding the Premier in his Scottish retreat and sent him a telegram announcing their intention to visit him, whether he liked it or not. The reply to this was an intimation that Mr. George was ill and unable to give any public interviews. The Mayors said they would, none-the-less, go to Inverness and wait there till he was well enough to see them. And off they went that same night, travelling third-class throughout the night in no little discomfort, in contrast to a well-known Indian Potentate who travelled by the same train in a comfortable sleeping saloon, with many turbaned attendants. With unconquerable audacity, and in defiance of all the known conventions of political intercourse, these men of the people, after a few hours at Inverness, proceeded to Garlloch 70 miles distant by road, where they filled up all the available accomodation in the local inn. They are now awaiting the interview with the Prime Minister, to which the latter has at length, consented,—having no alternative with the importunate Mayors sitting at his very gates. What a pity that the representatives of Labour in the House of Commons cannot show a little of the spirit and independence and healthy defiance of the conventions, exhibited by these Labour Mayors and the Poplar Councillors! If the Labour Party could once make up their minds to drive a coach-and-four through all the humbugging paraphernalia of Parliament, devised for the purpose of hampering and obstructing the true exercise of public rights, they would win an incalculable victory for the people. It is probable that we shall see *something* practical and reasonable even if it be not enough, for the unemployed. If the Labour Mayors had not had the courage to defy convention and literally force their way into the Prime Minister's presence, we may be quite sure nothing would have done.

INDIA AND EMPIRE.

(Continued from page 8.)

written very briefly and imperfectly how this question of climate and environment made me feel more and more clearly every day the unnaturalness of the British rule if would be regarded as a permanent factor in Indian life. The first stimulating effect of contact with a new civilization would soon pass away and the inevitable re-action would be sure to follow, if the same shock from outside were still further applied. Indian life would be, more and more, forced into artificial ways. Just as a man is utterly uncomfortable, if he has to be dressed up in hot, unsuitable, tied and bally fitting close; just as he then finds himself perspiring and longing the throw off the tied dress and to cloth himself in simple garments, even so the people of India restless and uncomfortable adopting new foreign habits and the situation would at least become intolerable.

I can give an example of this from my own experience. While living among the boys at Shantinikatan, it has been a great comfort to me to wear the simple loose Indian dress which is exactly suited to the climate. I have got so used to this, that it has become a second nature to me to wear it. I can highly describe the discomfort of being obliged to change this dress, and to put on tight fitting English dress when I go visit Europeans in Calcutta who would be shocked if I appear before them in an Indian dress.

A Soul-Killing System.

The truth is, that the whole British system, with its cast-iron method has been imposed upon India in the world of politics. This pressure of foreign habits goes much further than the sphere of government with such a people as the Indian people, who are so easily moved by external forces. Every market shows the useless foreign articles offered for sale. One can see it also in the houses themselves, where hideous cleographs of vulgar European art often bedeck the walls. In the mansions of the great in India, the taste is even more glaringly distasteful. Furniture of an utterly useless type crowds the rooms, covered perpetually in baize cloth and making the whole house stuffy and full of dust. The sense of coolness, which comes from a room where furniture is reduced to a minimum, is altogether lost. It is impossible to ascribe the utter waste of money in such houses, and also the miserable vulgarity of the effect. I have said myself, again and again that this foreign rule had become like the old man in the Arabian Nights, clinging round Sindbad the Sailor's neck and dragging him down to destruction. There is still time to throw off the evil. But the need for independence has become day by day more pressing and imperative.

This question of environment and climate leads on, by an obvious sequence of thought, to the far more fundamental question of the education of the young. This has been my own special interest both in England and in India. Coming out from England nearly eighteen years ago where education and environment had become in a great measure one organic whole especially in the older public schools in and universities,—it was an almost intolerable burden to me to find out by painful experience what an utterly unassimilated thing the foreign 'English' education in India was, and how the foreign rule itself was using the sacred cause of education as a propoganda of the glories and excellencies of British Rule. My own experience in St. Stephen's college, Delhi, revealed to me the fact, that a foreign government, such as the British Government in India, cares very little indeed for education itself, as a search for truth, as a training of inner character, as an end rather than as a means. The foreign government inevitably gravitates towards making the education of the young a tool and an instrument for advancing its own politics even at the expense of truth.

Soon after my arrival in India, when once my radical views had become known, an amusing experience of government intervention in strictly educational matters for its own political ends occured to me. I will relate it in order to illustrate my point. While I was engaged in teaching in the Punjab University, the Vice-Chancellor expressed to me his great desire that I should become a member of the syndicate. I had had some knowledge of the method of conducting 'Honours' courses, while teaching at Cambridge, before coming out to the Punjab; the Vice-Chancellor therefore, wished me to help him in starting 'Honours' courses for the B.A. in the Punjab University. Nevertheless, though he put my name forward again and again, the Lieutenant-Governor always refused to nominate me as a Fellow, because of my radical opinions. Yet I could not, be elected to the Syndicate, until I had been made a Fellow. Therefore I could do no useful work such as the Vice-Chancellor desired, until the Lieutenant-Governor changed his mind and made me a Fellow. It is interesting to note also that I could become a Fellow in no other way than by the Lieutenant-Governor's nomination.

Then, one day, in an idle moment, while Mr. Ramsay Macdonald was staying with me at Delhi, I related to him the story of the Lieutenant-Governor's refusal, on political grounds to appoint me. He was naturally indignant at an abuse of power which could never have happened in free England. Without telling me anything about it, he related the incident in his book "The Awakening of India." The result was that something happened at the India Office, where Lord Morley was Secretary. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab hurriedly appointed me a Fellow and I was duly elected on the Syndicate. This is only a slight and somewhat humourous example of what is happening everyday. The matter may be put in a simple phrase,—education under a foreign government is used for political ends. But there is something far worse than this. Political use of education by Government officials. In India, as I have heard time after time from the very best students, the suspicion has been created far and wide among them that some of their fellow students are spies in the pay of the C. I. D. This suspicion is founded on an imposing array of facts and I have no doubt in my own mind that it is true. For this reason the whole atmosphere of education is tainted with hyporisy and lies. I know no other country (except possibly that of Russia under the Czar) in which education has been so tainted with fear and suspicion as that of India, through the agencies of the students themselves, as tools of the police, is disgraceful. It has meant the prostitution of true education to serve the foreign government. It has shown unmistakably that the government is foreign through and through and cannot trust the people. It rather trusts its own paid agents, who have sold their conscience and have taken up the profession of spies. But the evil goes deeper than that. A political bias is given in the schools and colleges even to the subjects taught and to the character of the curriculum itself. The teachers, who have their own private political ideas not unfrequently of an extreme 'national' character,—are expected to teach history with a view to upholding and supporting the British Raj. They are therefore to teach lip-loyalty. Hypocrisies of every kind are carried on. The double life of the teacher is imparted to the pupils. For the pupils quickly learn from their teachers to give lip service to government on special occasion. They begin from their earlier days, to repeat 'loyal' phrases which do not come from the hearts and are not sincerely believed, either by teacher or taught.

I have in mind a contrast between two schools, which came under my own notice, in Shantinikatas, where now I have the privilege of teaching, the atmosphere of education is as free as the air we breath and as the light of heaven which gives us gladness.

There is confidence and fearlessness and trust. Whatever is in the heart comes out in speech. I went from Shantinikatan to give away the prizes at a neighbouring school, on their annual prize day. Here from first to last, I felt the pressure amounting almost to compulsion, brought to bear by Inspectors and others, upon the poor, weak men, who were teachers, to lead a double life in order to please government and to get an increase in government grants. It was pitiable mockery, to see two little children, with their hands straight down but their sides and their faces blankly unintelligent, reciting in English, (which they could not understand) 'God save our gracious King.' I am sure the most person in the world who would wish to be so doubtfully honoured would be King George himself.

India and Japan.

I have maintained in times past and would still maintain, that the wide-spread teaching of English was of great benefit in the past to the higher education of India and to the progress of the country. It has been one of the most potent means of giving that shock, or stimulus, which India needed at one time in her history to rouse her out of sleep. It has given ideals of political freedom and of national unity, which have been invaluable. But while I say this with all my heart, I cannot help but see what dangers now lie ahead of India owing to the dislocation and unnaturalness of life itself, and the divorce between the English-educated men (who are forming a class by themselves) and the agricultural and town labourers. I paid a visit to Japan some years ago, and studied higher education there. I am quite certain, that the progress which Japan has made is in a very great measure due to the fact that the medium of instruction has been from a very early date the mother tongue of the country and not English. This has kept the Japanese life vigorous at its centre, but it is only fair to add, that Japan started its modern career with a much smaller population than India and with only one mother tongue for all her people. Its language problem was simpler.

I could not blame the foreign Government for what has been done any more than I would blame the people of India. The teaching of children though the medium of English was probably inevitably so long as the Government of the country was in the hands of foreigners. There has also been hitherto (as far as I am able to judge) a strange balance of advantages and disadvantages. It is useless, therefore, to cry over what has already been done. But the future of India now that the shock and stimulus has been given demands a return at all points to the mother tongue of each great province and the teaching of all subjects (except English itself) through the mother tongue. Nevertheless, though this is the educational requirement, it is almost inconceivable in the present circumstances that such a vital change as this can take place, unless India, more and more, ceases to be an 'integral part of the British Empire.

The Real Goal.

I have sketched, in a very imperfect manner, the mere outline of a vast subject. Far more deeply than any need of political or of economic freedom, India is feeling the need of educational freedom to-day. It is not sufficient to substitute Indian officials for Europeans in the Education Department. That alone can accomplish very little. The mentality of the people themselves has to be changed; for they have come to believe, that in the knowledge of English lies the one pathway of material advancement. It is for this reason, that villagers will starve themselves and the other members of the family, in order that one son, at least, may get the very doubtful advantage of an 'English' education.

When Law Courts, Government offices, business firms, post, telegraphs, etc., etc. all use the mother tongue, as is invariably the case in Japan, then and then only this unhealthy craving for English will cease.

But, as I have said before, this change can never whole-heartedly be effected, so long as the ultimate goal in view is, that India should remain 'an integral part of the British Empire.' That goal itself must be altered. Just as in the case of the Phillipines even so in India, Independence, and nothing short of Independence must be the final aim.

(To be continued.)

ALL INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE MEETING.

DISCUSSION ON PRESENT SITUATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 27.

A meeting of the Council of the All-India Moslem League was held this evening and was not open to the press but the Secretary's report states it has been decided to hold the annual session of the League at Ahmedabad on 30th and 31st December and to elect Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad as President of the session.

The present situation in regard to the Khilafat question in its different aspects was freely discussed and a number of prominent Moslem leaders including Messrs. Jinnah, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari, Mushir Hussen Kidwai, Maulana Azad, Subhani and Hazrat Mohani took part in the discussion.

EVEREST EXPEDITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 27.

The following communique is issued:—The last members of the Everest Expedition returned to Darjeeling on 25th October. Results include 12,000 square miles of original survey in Tibet and 4,000 square miles of revision survey in Sikkim.

Death took place at Darjeeling on last Monday of John Kerr Fox, a Member of the firm of Fox and Mandal, Solicitors, Calcutta. He went to Darjeeling during Puja holidays. Death is ascribed to Malignant Influenza.

(Continued from column 6.)

away to distinguish himself for his bureaucratic fencing. But a bureaucrat like a Bourbon never forgets and never earns. Ever since his arrival he is busy at his old game. The Municipal Councillors are ordered in the presence and threatened and cajoled to rectify their wrong ways. Is he not the same old Ma-bap? What can a petulant child know of its good in its transitory rantic anger? Does he not give them the opportunity? Why! he sends round a whip asking them to be present at the Municipal meeting and note down the non-cooperationists at the time of considering the Government resolution. If one is insufficient, here is another. The Municipality revised the schedule of the salary of the Superintendent of the Municipal schools on his resigning the Government post when asked to revert to Government service within ten days and sent it to the Commissioner for the formal sanction which is refused in a letter dated 6th October 1921. The letter reads:—

The Ahmedabad Municipality has asked for sanction to the revision of the grade of the Superintendent of Municipal schools so as to increase the salary of the appointment which is Rs. 150—10—200 to Rs. 200—25—400.

The existing salary was sanctioned at a time when the Municipal schools were being managed and administered in accordance with the provision of the Municipal Act.

The situation now is quite different. The management and administration of schools are now being conducted in open violition of the Municipal Act.

The Commissioner refuses to sanction the proposals now put forward by the Municipality. He could not sanction the proposal without ipso facto making himself a party to illegal and unconstitutional proceedings of the Municipality.

The letter is yet to be considered by the Municipal board. Let us wait and see who comes out better of it.

Rumours:—

But as the fight is getting closers, rumours are thickening ripe in the city. The municipality has been already suspended and a committee of management appointed The presidentship has been offered to Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Nilkanth but graciously refused. Why trouble the old gentleman, say the people Let him enjoy his well-earned rest minding his other irons which are not few and are still in fire. Why can't we look up to Mr. Chabewala for it? He is a young man with shoulders broad to carry the new load, a new luminary fast rising in bureaucratic horizon.

N. C. O. MUNICIPALITIES.

AHMEDABAD & MR. PRATT.

RUMOURED CANCELLATION OF MUNICIPALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 25.

The local municipality set its seal finally on the attitude it has taken in matters educational with regard to N. C. O. movement. The municipality can hardly be said to have a N. C. O. majority. Notwithstanding, the N. C. O. councillors have fought well and bravely to carry out the expressed desires of the rate-payers and have achieved a remarkable success in their laudable endeavours. The Government, after vainly trying to dislocate the municipal machinery by withdrawing the municipal schoolmasters, have after all come fully to realise the situation; but true to bureaucratic instinct of "Divide and Rule" have devised another means to punish the "recalcitant tenants" and "to bring them to the fold." The Government of Bombay have after a good length of time now issued a resolution dated the 23rd September 1921 warning the N. C. O. municipalities of Nadiad, Ahmedabad and Surat to reconsider their policy and inciting rate-payers to file civil suits against individual members who are responsible for the new state of affairs. The Government have charged them with misapplying the municipal funds by spending them on schools which are non-recognized in consequence of the refusal to accept Government inspection and control.

The resolution came up before the board yesterday evening when the redoutable Mr. Chahewala supported by "Khan Bahadur Dr. Nanavaty, L.M.S., M.R.C.S., etc. etc." (the gentleman is in his sixties and he would like to be addressed in this way and in no other way) moved a resolution that no further expenditure need be incurred by the municipality or the municipal councillors in the liability pointed out by the Government. The same old arguments were moved out, and grand motherly advice sought to be given. The co-operating members claim amidst themselves some legal lights of proved abilities but no attempt was made by them to point out how the municipal funds were misappropriated.

Rao Saheb Harilal Desai, the Honourable Deputy President of the Bombay Legislative Council whom Sir William Vincent would give but little credit as he was one of those returned by barely eighteen per cent of the electorate tried to seek a *via media* by requesting the Government to frame two sets of rules, one for the municipalities, that would accept educational grants and Government control and the other for municipalities that would do without such grants but seek mere advice in educational matters. Mr. Desai more seasoned with age and experience saw the futility of opposing his N.C.O. colleagues and sought, as he said, to regularise the newly-created situation. He pointed out how Government was putting hitches in the way of Municipal Administration by refusing to lend services of Government servants as valuation officers and acquire land for Municipal school buildings. He said the municipality would have its way much smoothened by coming to terms with the Government.

But the cooperating councillors saw that their case was wholly lost when Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel stood to move that

"Resolved that this Board regrets the dictatorial tone of the Government Resolution and the incitement to the rate-payers underlying the advice contained therein which is calculated to interfere with the due discharge of duty towards the rate-payers.

That this Board claims to understand the educational needs of the rate-payers better than the Government and desires to point out that it has merely given effect to the wishes of the rate-payers which had been clearly ascertained.

A copy of this resolution be forwarded to Government."

Mr. Patel gave credit to Mr. Desai for his well-meant intention but he remarked that the times were past when they went beseeching the Government to do one thing and not to do another. But he said he could not stand the suggestion of revising their policy as that would mean betrayal of the Municipal staff who secure in their confidence have elected to serve the Municipality in defiance of the Government. The Government, he said, added but little to its credit by raising difficulties in the way of the Municipality, as it would clearly show to the people that it was no local self-government which they were enjoying but a sort of a camouflage that would keep them dancing to the tune played by the bureaucrat sitting in Shahibag. Theirs was a clear duty and that was to obey the mandate of the rate-payers to non-cooperate at any cost. He was ably supported by his colleagues. One of whom explained the Municipal Act and showed that it was no misappropriation of funds as primary education was one of the obligatory duties. Another showed the inconsistency in the Government policy as they once welcomed the independent efforts of the Municipalities to stand on their own legs and at another time dub this expenditure is misapplication of Municipal funds. A challenge was openly thrown out to the Government to do its worst.

Mr. Pratt Returns.

So the city of Ahmedabad is again under the old regime. Messrs. Pratt, Broomfield, Chatfield and Co. are the old tin-gods come into power. Mr. Pratt has returned from his travels wearing out new themes from his old, old and now well known theory of Ma-bapism. He had many an occasion when

(Continued in column 5.)

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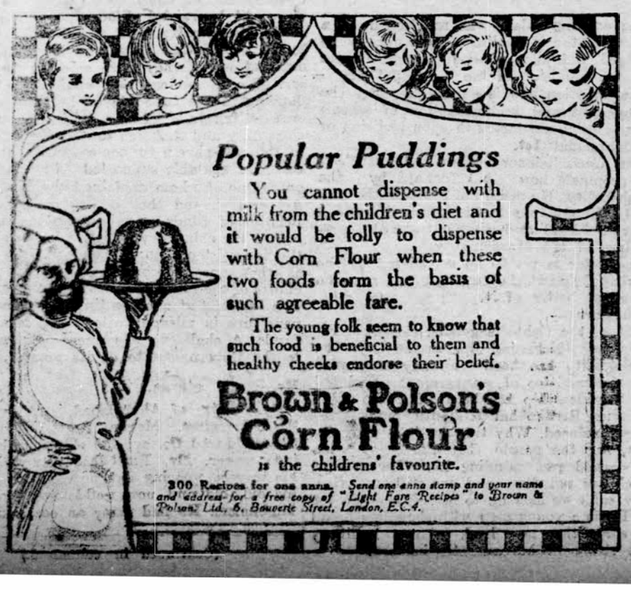

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AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION.

CONSTITUTION OF DIVISIONAL BOARDS

The following Press Note is issued by the Government of Bombay (Transfered Departments).

The question of co-ordination of the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments has been engaging the attention of the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operative Societies for some time past. A joint note on the subject, prepared by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Director of Agriculture, was discussed at the last meeting of the Provincial Board of Agriculture held in August 1921. The Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) are pleased to pass the following orders.

1. Six Divisional Boards will be constituted for the following divisions:—

(a) Sind,
(b) Gujarat,
(c) Khandesh and Nasik,
(d) Decan,
(e) Southern Maratha Country,
(f) Konkan.

Each Board is to consist of two officials and four non-officials, two of whom shall represent the co-operative movement and two shall be representatives of agriculture.

The Chairman of each Board will ordinarily be the Senior Official for the time being, who will be responsible for calling meetings and conducting correspondence. The Chairman shall have a casting vote in case of equality.

The Boards will control the portions of the Government grant for loans to Agricultural Societies now in the charge of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and of the discretionary grants for propaganda purposes, now in the charge of the Director of Agriculture, as distributed by those two officers among the divisions. The Boards will also advise on the application of the policy of the two Departments within the division and will have power to call for any information and data required from the Assistant Registrar or Assistant Registrars and the Deputy Director of Agriculture.

The Boards will meet at least once in a quarter, will keep regular proceedings and will report through the Chairman to the Director of Agriculture and the Registrar jointly.

All recommendations of the Boards will be considered by the Director and the Registrar sitting jointly, and orders on the proceedings or recommendations of the Boards will be issued by those officers jointly. In case of disagreement, the matter will be referred to the Minister for decision.

These Boards will not deal with the research work of the Agricultural Department or the Agricultural College.

2. The propaganda work of the Agricultural Department should be, by preference, done in connection with Co-operative Unions, or where they do not exist, with isolated Co-operative Societies. For this purpose:—

(a) A list of the Unions and Societies in each Division, with suggestions for openings for work, should be supplied to the Deputy Director of Agriculture for the Division concerned, and to the Director of Agriculture.

(b) A list of the Propaganda Agricultural Officers, and the special work they can do, with their range of action should be supplied to the Assistant Registrar for the Division concerned, and to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

(c) The work of the Agricultural Organizers appointed for Co-operative work should be controlled by the Director of Agriculture, their pay and travelling allowances being, however, met by the Co-operative Department on the certificate of the officer under whom they are working. Their diaries will be submitted to the Director of Agriculture, and their appointments should be made on the latter's recommendations. The Director of Agriculture will also be responsible for moving the Registrar to withhold their increments or to give them special promotions, and the Registrar will transfer, promote and reduce such officials or give them on the advice of the Director.

(d) A report on the work done by the Propaganda staff including Agricultural Organisers will be submitted to the Divisional Board by the department concerned every quarter and forwarded to the Director of Agriculture and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, with the Board's remakrs.

(e) The primary duty of the organizing members of the Propaganda staff will be to encourage co-operative development whenever possible and suitable.

(f) While the members of the Propaganda staff will, in general, work through Co-operative Unions wherever existing as the most promising means of spreading agricultural improvements, yet they will not be precluded from giving their services to individuals where this is desirable, either from the absence of Co-operative organizations or from other exceptional circumstances.

(G) The work in any division should be normally under the control of the Assistant Registrar or the Deputy Director of Agriculture each in his sphere, and where there is an expert Propaganda Officer for the Presidency, directed from Poona, his services should be used in consulation with, and with the knowledge of, the Assistant Registrar and the Deputy Director concerned.

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PUNJAB COUNCIL.

EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL FUNCTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 28.

At the Punjab Legislative Council to-day a resolution moved by Main Shah Nawaz recommending Government to appoint an expert committee consisting of officials and non-officials to work out a detailed scheme for separation of judicial and executive functions and to prepare an estimate of the cost of the same was carried after lively debate, none voting against.

MR. JINNAH FOR DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 23.

Mr. M.A. Jinnah, President of the Council of the Moslem League leaves to-day for Delhi where he will have an interview with the Viceroy on the 1st November. With regard to the Khilafat question he had a prolonged informal discussion yesterday with the Moslem leaders of all shades of opinion.

"ALLIANCE MILLS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir, With reference to the news appearing on page 5th of your yesterday's daily under the heading of the "Alliance Mills-General Lockout" we beg to say that the information communicated to you, by the so-called leaders of the men, is absolutely false.

Since the engagement of our present Mill Manager, who is a well experienced hand, the production of our Mill is considerably improved, both in quality and in weight. There are some mischief-mongers, amongst the leaders of the men who are dissatisfied by the strict supervision of our present Mill Manager, instigated the workmen, who openly tried to abuse the Mill Manager and struck the work and demanded bonus and wages and at the same time made other unjust and unfair demands, and started to dictate their own terms, which the Management cannot for a moment allow to accede.

Management have full confidence in the present Manager and have asked their workmen to call for their wages on Saturday when pay-sheets will be ready. Regarding their due bonus, workmen have been informed that the same will be paid after it has been declared by the Committee of the Millowners' Association.

You will kindly correct the statement that appeared in your yesterday's daily by publishing the above facts. We remain, Dear Sir.—Yours, etc.

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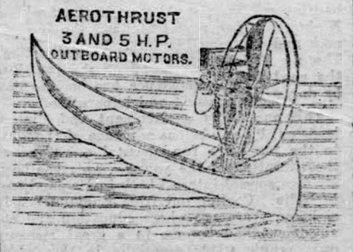

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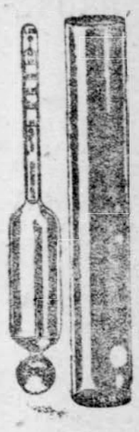

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CALCUTTA TRAMS WAY STRIKE.

DRIVERS ASSAULTED BY STRIKERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

To-day is the third day of the Calcutta Tramway Strike. This morning five cars is to. On their return journal near Kali-the tramway employees who were at that ghat Depot some strikers hurled brickbats at the cars with the result that two drivers were injured. In the confusion that fol lowed some shops were looted. On the arrival of the cars at the depot a driver as saulted a checker causing scalp wound. All the tramways employees who were at that time in the depot office made good their escape before further injury was caused. As that moment a number of European sergeants and constables arrived and dispersed the crowd. Constables armed with lathies had been placed at intervals from Tollygunge to Esplande, a distance of about five miles. At one in the afternoon five cars left Tollygunge Depot unmolested but on their return journey strikers again pelted stones and assaulted seveal drivers. One car was badly damaged. Two arrests were made. Running of further service was stopped. Strikers also attacked motor buses of the Tramway Company and caused damages.

QUETTA SHOOTING CASE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 27

In the Quetta Shooting Case in which a Private soldier Geoge Chaffee of Devonshire Regiment stationed at Quetta stood charged under section 326 and 338 I. P. C. for voluntarily causing grievous hurt, by shooting, to one Sayed Ismail. The jury at the High Court returned a majority verdict of not guilty and His Lordship Mr. Justice Le Rossignol acquitted the accused.

MALABAR RELIEF.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is said that Mahatma Gandhi's movement is a destructive movement there being no constructive side of it. This is simply an incorrect statement made by the critics from time to time, to belittle the constructive "Non-Cooperative" movement. To prove the fact, that non-cooperative movement is based on the system of self-help and self-reliance, in order to set an example of self-denial, may I suggest through your widely circulated paper, to inaugurate a scheme based on the principle of each for all, and all for each. That scheme is, to promote the "Charka movement and production of Khadi cloth"—on cooperative philanthropic system, to solve the problem of the suffering humanity in Malabar, including the Hindu and Mahomedan population. It is estimated that at least Rs. ten lakhs are required for the relief of the distressed. Rather than grant monetary help to thousands of people for a period of six months, I would suggest that a census of all able-bodied men, women and grown-up boys be taken, so that, each one of them be granted a Charka for spinning, on business-way-like system: (a) Let there be two departments; one for Charka spinning and the other for weaving and a third one for carpenters, to prepare wooden Charkas. (b) Spinners to be paid as follows: Each grown-up male or female, six annas a day; each grown-up boy, four annas a day; weavers, each male or female, eight annas a day; and a grown-up boy, six annas per day. (c) The outturn should be entrusted to the "Malabar Cooperative Famine Relief Society"—for promoting Charka movement and manufacturing Khadi. (d) The Malabar Cooperative Famine Relief Society is to be started with a subscribed capital of only Rs. ten lakhs divided into fifty thousand shares of Rs. twenty each; of which, only twenty thousand shares will be fully paid-up, and the rest thirty thousand, part paid-up, of Rs. five per share; the balance being treated as "Uncalled Reserve." The society may be registered under the Cooperative Act II of 1912, in order to receive deposits up to five times of the "Uncalled Reserve." The work may be commenced at once, by the mutual cooperation of all classes of people, on the understanding that no financial help should be received from Government in this movement. (e) The Working Committees' members will consist of Non-Cooperators, National Home Rulers, Moderates and loyalists, in order to see, that this pioneer movement is undertaken in a disciplinary manner. In course of time, the promoters of this pioneer movement will have the satisfaction to see, that whilst patronising the "Charka and Khadi cloth", they have also patronised the helpless poor, by getting self-respecting work and living wages in return. (f) The only self-denial, that is expected from the shareholding member, is to have no claim on their dividend as it will be carried to the "Relief Fund of the famine-stricken in Malabar. (g) While the shareholders will be pleased to know, that their investment in shareholdings will be quite safe, as the capital raised, will be invested in a "productive non-cooperative movement" being based on the principle of self-help and self-reliance. On the strength of the "Uncalled Reserve", the Malabar Relief Society can receive deposits, up to ten lakhs and more, without interest from the investment made by the patriotic people in Tilak Swarajaya Fund. This is how to help the helpless poor, by promoting the "Charka" and Khadi movement in India.—Yours, etc.,

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MADRAS MINISTERS.

"THEIR STRENGTH IN COUNCIL."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 27.

Mr. Venkatareddy, Minister of Development, replying to the criticisms in the press regarding the ministerial policy mentions hte circumstances in which the Ministers could be called upon to resign viz. when they are seriously at fault or out of accord with the views of the Council and called upon to resign when they are defeated on an important question of policy or upon any measure on which they stake their place and power, when a vote of censure is passed by the House on any member or at the budget time any reduction is made in their salary intending it to be a censure upon them. No such circumstances had arisen in the case of Madras Ministers and he asserts that there is no shadow of doubt about their strength in the Council and it is ridiculous to call upon the Ministry to resign in the circumstances mentioned.

CALICUT TRIBUNAL,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Oct. 27

The Special Tribunal resumed to-day the hearing of the toddy shop burning case and framed a charge against the accused under sections 143 and 436 I. P. C. All the seven adcused pleased not guilty. Judgment was reserved till to-morrow.

Twenty-eight Moplahs and two Hindus were brought up this afternoon before the Special Tribunal on charges of unlawful assembly and destruction of the Government records on the 22nd August. Accused with several others went to Amsom Menon's house and made him surrender all records or village munsiff's court. These records were then burnt. A loss of Rs. 1,500 was sustained by Government by the loss of the records. The case is proceeding.

EUROPEAN'S CONVICTION CONFIRMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

At the High Court to-day Justices Newbould and Ghose disposed of a rule obtained by Percy Herbert Chesterton who had been convicted by the Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta of having entitled away Kathleen Isabel Groser, wife of Charles Stewart Groser, and sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment. The prosecution case was that Mrs. Chesterton and Mrs. Groser were school friends and through them their respective husbands became acquainted. The parties became very friendly and subsequently Chesterton enticed Mrs. Groser away from her husband and proceeded with her to Europe. Their lordships affirmed the conviction and sentence and discharged the rule.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 27.

The Governor has appointed a Standing Agency Committee of the Legislative Council with Sir Lionel Davidson as President to advise Government on the Agency Administration.

MR. PUSSYFOOT AT COCANADA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 27.

Mr. Pussyfoot Johnson who arrived at Cocanada yesterday replying to the municipal address exhorted the people to make life safer and smoother for the poor by adopting prohibition.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir, I shall feel extremely grateful if you will kindly spare a few lines to give publicity to the following few lines in an early issue of your esteemed journal in the interests of India in general and the shareholders of the Company concerned in particular:—

It is a clear fact that for the commercial success and prosperity of a Country it should have a large independent fleet of first-class steamers and it is very gratifying to note that one of the recently floated Swadeshi concerns, viz., The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., has been able to show good results and declare a modest dividend in the course of about two years. But it is rather painful to see that the Managing Agents thereof have determined to take Commission of Rs. 1,10,602/7/11. We admit that they are entitled to it as remuneration for the satisfactory management of the affairs of the Company but it would be highly creditable on their part if they would decided not to take any remuneration except the usual fees, unless and until the Company is placed on a sound and secure footing. It is the duty of each and every patriotic Indian to help such important concerns in the best way possible, whether he be a shareholders therefore or a merchant or a member of the public and thus break up the monopoly of English Concerns in our country and thereby promote the welfare and happiness of India. It is therefore to be sincerely hoped and trusted that a powerful and straightforward Agency Firm like that of Messrs. Narottam Morarjee and Co., will be good enough to forego and sacrifice the amount due to them as they had kindly done last year and I would also most emphatically appeal to the shareholders concerned to positively attend the Annual Meeting to be held on Friday next the 28th inst., and politely request the Agents to give up the amount of commission.

I beg to enclose herewith, for your perusal, copy of the Report of this Company. Yours etc.

A. B,
Parel Oct. 26.

Where Movies are Made!

Bird's Eye View of Universal City

A glance at the above illustration would give the casual observer the thought that there had been a carpenters' and builders' strike during the erection of a boom town. Were it not for the comparative newness of these half-finished structures, the reader might imagine he was gazing on the photograph of such a deserted village as Oliver Goldsmith made immortal.

Despite the fact the illustration reveals not a single human being's presence, this town of half-houses is perhaps the most industrious and cosmopolitan in its population of any other city of similar size in the world. Every race, nationality and creed has its members in the 1,200 acres that comprise this unique metropolis. In one hour, one may see cowboys and capitalists, aborigines and aviators, Canadian Northwest Mounted Police, cannibal chiefs, London "bobbies," Monte Carlo firemen, Crimean moujiks, Maori head-hunters, Mexican peons and Chinese hatchetmen; all in native costume or uniform.

Lest the reader think "there ain't no such place," we assure him there exists such a city—and in the United States. Since 1912 it has been visited by every President, Governor and notables from virtually every foreign land and its citizens are seen daily by millions here and abroad. This unique metropolis is Universal City, "The World's Film Capital," situated in the beautiful San Bernando Valley, California.

On the right may be seen the largest enclosed stage in the world. In the middle foreground is a replica of a frontier mining camp used by Harry Carey in producing his forthcoming feature, "Desperate Trails." On the left are several street scenes set up for Grace Darmond's feature, "The Beautiful Gambler," an adaptation from Peter B. Kyne's novel, "Renunciation." In the middle distance is an elaborate set used by Carmel Myers in filming "Cheated Love," her current photoplay of life in New York's Ghetto. Adjoining the enclosed stage may be seen many of the executive offices, the restaurant, transportation depot and technical labratories. The massive pile of rock to the left of the Harry Carey set is made of papier-mache and is the locale of much of the action in "The White Horseman," Art Acord's current serial.

The rapidity with which these sets are erected has been a source of wonderment to the many visitors to Universal City. A certain statesman who recently visited the "lot," as it is called in studio parlance, was heard to remark: "I'd like to kidnap the entire staff of Universal's carpenters. I'd have our local house shortage remedied in twenty-four hours."

Entrance to World's Largest Motion Picture Studio.

Rudyard Kipling declared that Piccadilly Circus, London; Times Square, New York; the left bank of the Seine near the Alexander Bridge, Paris, and the market-place at Port Said are the four places where, if one waits long enough, one will meet every person he ever knew. There is another place—a missionary-style doorway set amid a veritable garden of semi-tropical foliage—through which pass twice a day certain persons known to and daily seen by 58,376,250 men, women and children.

Rulers and warriors, potentates and priests, princes and pugilists, statesmen and singers—all are popular and known to hundreds and thousands, occasionally millions, of their admirers and followers. But the dozen or so of men and girls who daily enter this little doorway have a stronger hold on the affections of their myriad admirers than did any emperor or national idol. Not only is their appearance awaited by their own compatriots in the United States; but in every country of Europe, Asia, Australasia, South America and Africa their actions are followed with breathless interest by countless admirers.

Who are these persons whose every act and exploit is the cynosure of all eyes? Who are these remarkable personages whose personal popularity exceeds that of a monarch? Whose portraits appear—together with intimate details of their family life, their exploits, their love affairs, their past history—in every newspaper and magazine in every village, town and city? Why, the "movie" stars, of course!

Almost every screen celebrity in this country has at one time or another worked in Universal City. Through the little shaded doorway have passed the stellar luminaries of yesteryear, the screen stars of today, and, perhaps, the motion picture favorites of tomorrow. The glass doors that ceaselessly swing back and forth for all those who enter and leave "The World's Film Capital" have admitted "extra" men and girls who later acheived stardom. Often, too, have these doors swung to the timid push of those whose popularity has waned and with humbled pride have sought to regain their prestige by starting once more at the ladder's bottom.

Through these doors have passed Presidents, Governors, merchant princes, naval and military heroes, scientists of renown, ambassadors, teachers, divines, inventors—every conceivable walk of life has been represented in the throng who have visited this unique metropolis.

See it To-Night
OR ANY DAY DURING THE WEEK AT
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22" broad and 19 yards long piece suitable for two suits or two gowns delivered free at any Indian Post Office for Rs. 40 only.
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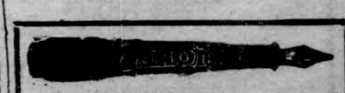
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New Imperial	1·2 3/4 H. P.
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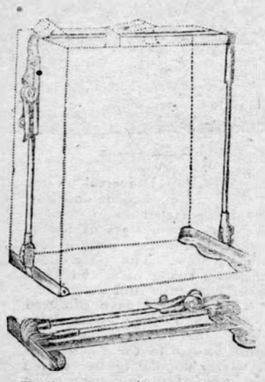

THE "E. W." FOLDING PETROL TIN CARRIER.

The running board is now recognised as the handiest place to carry a spare Tin of Petrol. The "E.W." Carrier is the best means of so doing. A Padlock may be used as a precaution against Theft.

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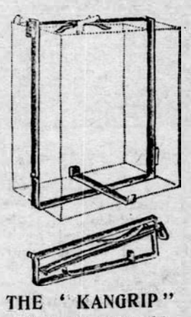
Make your Spare Can of Petrol absolutely secure by fitting one of these Carriers. They are of best British make they are the most popular and compact models. The top illustrations show the Carriers in regular use, while the two bottom illustrations show how compact the Carriers are when folded. A neat and simple Carrier with nothing to get out of order.



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'Rustless' Black Finish Rs. 7-8 each.

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INTRODUCTION OF STANDARD TIME.

POSTPONED FOR THE PRESENT

CORPORATION MEETING.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding when the discussion on Dr. Moos's motion for the introduction of standard time lasted for a good long time. There was a great deal of heat created and many uncomplimentery remarks were exchanged between the opposing members. In the end Dr. Viegas's motion for the postponement of the consideration of the motion by the new Corporation, constituted under the new act, was passed by a large majority only eight members voting for the original motion. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir thought that there was a lack of sense of proportion shown by the different members in discussing the question at such a great length, as it would make not the least difference in the lives of people what time the Corporation adopted. This view found favour and the result was the motion was thrown out by a large majority.

COVERING OF KUTCHRA CARTS.

Dr. D. B. Master moved:

'That the Commissioner be requested to report why the resolution of the Corporation regarding the covering of kutchra carts is not attended to by the Health Department, while removing kutchra from the City."

He said a motion was passed in February last to remove the nuisance, but nothing had been up to the time.

The motion was adopted.

The Corporation adopted the report of the Water Supply Committee giving the contract for supplying the mains in connection with the Tansa completion scheme to Braithwaite and Company (acting on behalf of Dorman Long and Co.) for Rs. 2,66,77,682-3-0.

STANDARD TIME AGAIN.

Dr. N. A. F. Moos moved:—"That the Corporation do adopt Standard Time and that the statement signed by fourteen of the most well-known astrologers in Bombay be recorded'

He said the plea that standard time interfere with the religious duties of the people was a bogus one and that the Crawford market clock did not show the real time.

Dr. Sukhia rose to a point of order saying that the Corporation had decided by its resolution of January 13 last, that the question should be postponed till the new Corporation came into existence.

Dr. Viegas said Corporation could alter its resolution after three months.

Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy said Dr. Sukhia knew it already and yet he had raised the point of order.

Dr. Sukhia said perhaps Mr. Byramji did not know what he was speaking about.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: "Order, order." Dr. Sukhia had started making reflections on one of the members of the Corporation because he had raised a point of order and Mr. Cowasji wanted to know whether he was in order in doing so.

There were other voices of "order order" also.

The President: Dr. Sukhia you can not make such reflections on members.

Dr. Sukhia said, in support of the point of order, in reply to Mr. Byramji, he had said that. It was a sheer waste of time that ones who had occupied the presidential chair should say like that.

Mr. P. C. Sethna rose to a point of order and said a member could not speak twice on the same point or order, as Dr. Sukhia was doing now.

Dr. Sukhia: Certainly!

Mr. Cowasji: I rise to a point of order again. He asked whether Dr. Sukhia could make further remarks.

The President here intervened and put to a stop to further discussion.

Continuing said Dr. Moos the members who opposed him were purposely propogating falsehoods.

Dr. Viegas moved that the subject matter under discussion be left for the consideration of the Corporation constituted under the new franchise. He said he had heard no new arguments in support of the proposition, and he wanted to propose the consideration of the question. He did not think that the discussion would either improve the death rate, or improve the sanitation, or roads or their water supply. That being the case, there were more urgent questions which required their attention.

Mr. P. J. Marzban seconded.

Mr. P. C. Sethna rose to a point of order and said a motion of adjournment could not be moved on a notice of motion.

The President ruled that it was an amendment and that it was in order.

Mr. Murzban said Dr. Moos had merely abused and no fresh argument had been brought forward by him. He repeated the challenge he had thrown (of Rs. 1,000) to prove that he was right and Dr. Moos was wrong.

Mr. P. C. Sethna supported the original motion. He said Standard Time might not have been acceptable to the masses when it was first introduced but the majority of mills had adopted standard time now. The standard time had also been adopted all over the world and it was only proper they should do the same. There was lot of sentiment about this formerly, but now it had disappeared. He was of the opinion that if Sir Pherozeshah were alive he would have been in favour of the motion.

Dr. Sukhia said neither Madras nor Calcutta had adopted the standard time and at a time like this when they should work harmoniously with all communities this proposition had been brought forward. Sir Pherozeshah had always stood against the Standard Time and he would never have supported the proposition. Those who brought motions of such kind were not friends of Government, as they posed to be, but real enemies of Government as they wanted to create bad feelings at such a time between the different communities. ("Order, Order.").

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said he was surprised they had taken the question so seriously, as he did not think the adoption of standard time would make the least difference in the lives of the public. The people would observe their own habits and would not mind what time the clocks showed. He thought the whole discussion showed an absolute lack of proportion on the part of the speakers. It was all a matter of personal convenience to them, as they might either adopt standard time or Bombay time. He hoped the Corporation would take up their more legitimate work instead of wasting their time in discussing the question. He hoped somebody would now move the closure, to put a stop to further discussion.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla moved the closure and the question was put. The amendment of Dr. Viegas was adopted as a substantive proposition by 25 votes for and 8 votes against.

SPEED OF MOTOR LORRIES.

The following motions were also adopted by the Corporation:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to report at an early date whether it is desirable and feasible to impose restrictions on the weight and speed of motor lorries that may be allowed to use Municipal roads in the City, and if so, to suggest what steps should be taken to enforce the restrictions."

'That the Commissioner be requested to invite the immediate attention of the Tramway authorities (a) to the objectionable condition, even dangerous in several cases, of the tram rails in different parts of the City, leading to frequent derailments of tram cars causing unnecessary and great delay and annoyance to passengers and to accidents to general vehicular and pedestrian traffic, and (b) to the urgent necessity and desirability of taking immediate steps to relay new rails wherever they are worn out and to immediately repair roads by the side of rails, wherever necessary.'

'That in view of the fact that a very large number of roads in the City are annually opened up by the various public utility companies such as the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, the Bombay Gas Company, etc., rendering it almost impossible for the Municipality to keep them in a good state of repair for any reasonable period of time, the Commissioner be requested to report what restrictions should be imposed, by legislative enactment is necessary, on the opening of roads by those companies or by any person having the option to open roads for any purpose and to give in detail the conditions under which the restrictions should be imposed.'

Dr. P. B. Meisheri moved:—

'That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the fact that horns of animals with the head-piece bones are daily accumulated on the foot-path of Palton Road by the side of the beef and meat markets, fully exposed to the view of the passers-by, which are not only physically offensive to all but are most offensive religiously to Hindus who have to pass by that road from Mandvi to Fort and vice versa, and he be requested to make arrangements for setting aside a spot within the market enclosure for the accumulation of the horns and bones and other offal or to have the present spot screened from view.'

The Municipal Commissioner admitted the sight was offensive and he had done his best to put a stop to this. He would, however, have a screen put up there.

The motion was agreed to. The Corporation then adjourned.

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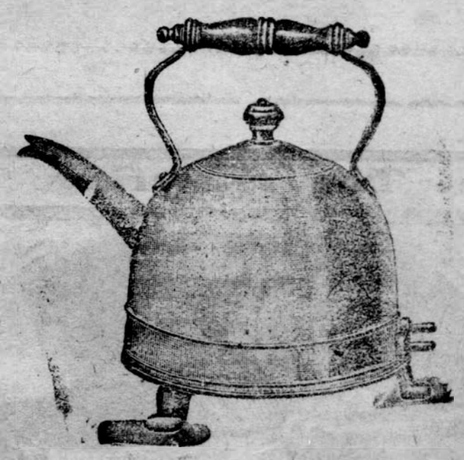

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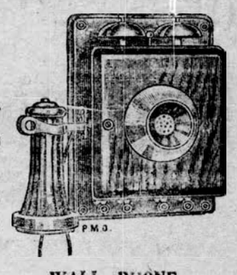

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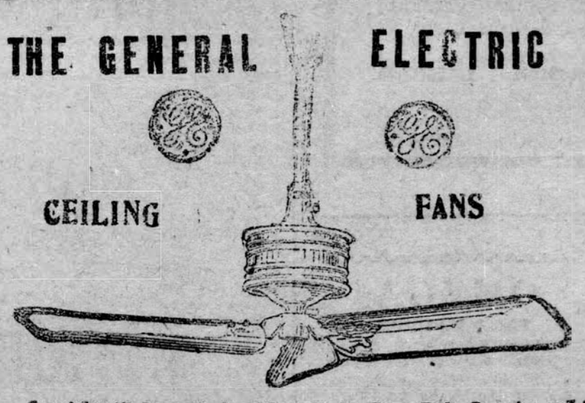

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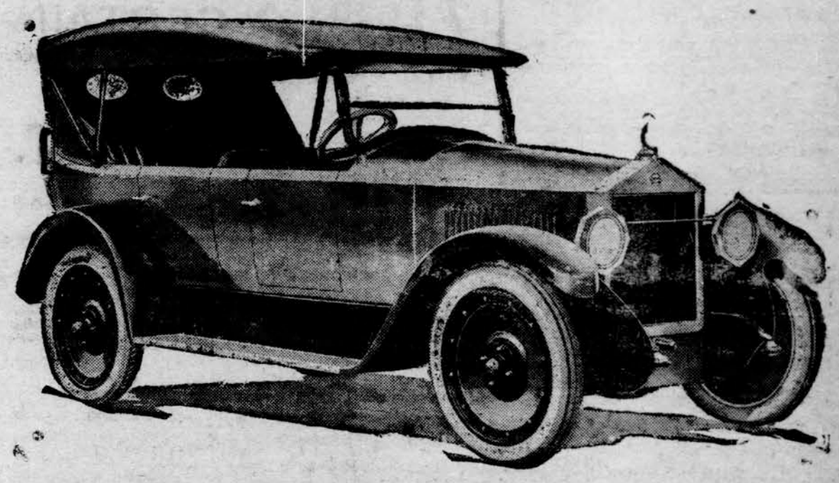

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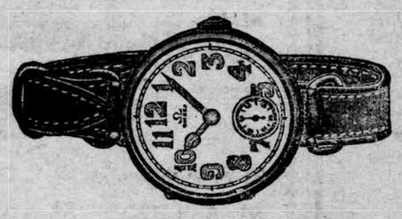

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.